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日九十月五年酉辛

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 24th, 1921.

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "
2.30 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAYS
Extra Car—12 midnight

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.30 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "
6.30 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

As on Week Days.

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25
		Local	Local	Express	Local	Through	Express	Through	Express	Through	Express	Through	Express
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
CANTON (Sha Tau)	dep.			8.00		8.15		8.30		8.45		9.00	
SEK LUNG	arr.			8.11		8.22		8.33		8.44		8.55	
	dep.			8.22		8.33		8.44		8.55		9.06	
Shingchi	arr.			8.27		8.38		8.49		9.00		9.11	
Shingchi	dep.			8.38		8.49		9.00		9.11		9.22	
Shingchi	arr.			8.49		9.00		9.11		9.22		9.33	
Shingchi	dep.			9.00		9.11		9.22		9.33		9.44	
Shingchi	arr.			9.11		9.22		9.33		9.44		9.55	
Shingchi	dep.			9.22		9.33		9.44		9.55		10.06	
Shingchi	arr.			9.33		9.44		9.55		10.06		10.17	
Shingchi	dep.			9.44		9.55		10.06		10.17		10.28	
Shingchi	arr.			9.55		10.06		10.17		10.28		10.39	
Shingchi	dep.			10.06		10.17		10.28		10.39		10.50	
Shingchi	arr.			10.17		10.28		10.39		10.50		11.01	
Shingchi	dep.			10.28		10.39		10.50		11.01		11.12	
Shingchi	arr.			10.39		10.50		11.01		11.12		11.23	
Shingchi	dep.			10.50		11.01		11.12		11.23		11.34	
Shingchi	arr.			11.01		11.12		11.23		11.34		11.45	
Shingchi	dep.			11.12		11.23		11.34		11.45		11.56	
Shingchi	arr.			11.23		11.34		11.45		11.56		12.07	
Shingchi	dep.			11.34		11.45		11.56		12.07		12.18	
Shingchi	arr.			11.45		11.56		12.07		12.18		12.29	
Shingchi	dep.			11.56		12.07		12.18		12.29		12.40	
Shingchi	arr.			12.07		12.18		12.29		12.40		12.51	
Shingchi	dep.			12.18		12.29		12.40		12.51		13.02	
Shingchi	arr.			12.29		12.40		12.51		13.02		13.13	
Shingchi	dep.			12.40		12.51		13.02		13.13		13.24	
Shingchi	arr.			12.51		13.02		13.13		13.24		13.35	
Shingchi	dep.			13.02		13.13		13.24		13.35		13.46	
Shingchi	arr.			13.13		13.24		13.35		13.46		13.57	
Shingchi	dep.			13.24		13.35		13.46		13.57		14.08	
Shingchi	arr.			13.35		13.46		13.57		14.08		14.19	
Shingchi	dep.			13.46		13.57		14.08		14.19		14.30	
Shingchi	arr.			13.57		14.08		14.19		14.30		14.41	
Shingchi	dep.			14.08		14.19		14.30		14.41		14.52	
Shingchi	arr.			14.19		14.30		14.41		14.52		15.03	
Shingchi	dep.			14.30		14.41		14.52		15.03		15.14	
Shingchi	arr.			14.41		14.52		15.03		15.14		15.25	
Shingchi	dep.			14.52		15.03		15.14		15.25		15.36	
Shingchi	arr.			15.03		15.14		15.25		15.36		15.47	
Shingchi	dep.			15.14		15.25		15.36		15.47		15.58	
Shingchi	arr.			15.25		15.36		15.47		15.58		16.09	
Shingchi	dep.			15.36		15.47		15.58		16.09		16.20	
Shingchi	arr.			15.47		15.58		16.09		16.20		16.31	
Shingchi	dep.			15.58		16.09		16.20		16.31		16.42	
Shingchi	arr.			16.09		16.20		16.31		16.42		16.53	
Shingchi	dep.			16.20		16.31		16.42		16.53		17.04	
Shingchi	arr.			16.31		16.42		16.53		17.04		17.15	
Shingchi	dep.			16.42		16.53		17.04		17.15		17.26	
Shingchi	arr.			16.53		17.04		17.15		17.26		17.37	
Shingchi	dep.			17.04		17.15		17.26		17.37		17.48	
Shingchi	arr.			17.15		17.26		17.37		17.48		17.59	
Shingchi	dep.			17.26		17.37		17.48		17.59		18.10	
Shingchi	arr.			17.37		17.48		17.59		18.10		18.21	
Shingchi	dep.			17.48		17.59		18.10		18.21		18.32	
Shingchi	arr.			17.59		18.10		18.21		18.32		18.43	
Shingchi	dep.			18.10		18.21		18.32		18.43		18.54	
Shingchi	arr.			18.21		18.32		18.43		18.54		19.05	
Shingchi	dep.			18.32		18.43		18.54		19.05		19.16	
Shingchi	arr.			18.43		18.54		19.05		19.16		19.27	
Shingchi	dep.			18.54		19.05		19.16		19.27		19.38	
Shingchi	arr.			19.05		19.16		19.27		19.38		19.49	
Shingchi	dep.			19.16		19.27		19.38		19.49		20.00	
Shingchi	arr.			19.27		19.38		19.49		20.00		20.11	
Shingchi	dep.			19.38		19.49		20.00		20.11		20.22	
Shingchi	arr.			19.49		20.00		20.11		20.22		20.33	
Shingchi	dep.			19.59		20.10		20.21		20.32		20.43	
Shingchi	arr.			20.10		20.21		20.32		20.43		20.54	
Shingchi	dep.			20.21		20.32		20.43		20.54		21.05	
Shingchi	arr.			20.32		20.43		20.54		21.05		21.16	
Shingchi	dep.			20.43		20.54		21.05		21.16		21.27	
Shingchi	arr.			20.54		21.05		21.16		21.27		21.38	
Shingchi	dep.			21.05		21.16		21.27		21.38		21.49	
Shingchi	arr.			21.16		21.27		21.38		21.49		21.60	
Shingchi	dep.			21.27		21.38		21.49		21.60		21.71	
Shingchi	arr.			21.38		21.49		21.60		21.71		21.82	
Shingchi	dep.			21.49		21.60		21.71		21.82		21.93	
Shingchi	arr.			21.60		21.71		21.82		21.93		22.04	
Shingchi	dep.			21.71		21.82		21.93		22.04		22.15	
Shingchi	arr.			21.82		21.93		22.04		22.15		22.26	
Shingchi	dep.			21.93		22.04		22.15		22.26		22.37	
Shingchi	arr.			22.04		22.15		22.26		22.37		22.48	
Shingchi	dep.			22.15		22.26		22.37		22.48		22.59	
Shingchi	arr.			22.26		22.37		22.48		22.59		23.10	
Shingchi	dep.			22.37		22.48		22.59		23.10		23.21	
Shingchi	arr.			22.48		22.59		23.10		23.21		23.32	
Shingchi	dep.			22.59		23.10		23.21		23.32		23.43	
Shingchi	arr.			23.10		23.21		23.32		23.43		23.54	
Shingchi	dep.			23.21		23.32		23.43		23.54		24.05	
Shingchi	arr.			23.32		23.43		23.54		24.05		24.16	
Shingchi	dep.			23.43		23.54		24.05		24.16		24.27	
Shingchi	arr.			23.54		24.05		24.16		24.27		24.38	
Shingchi	dep.			24.05		24.16		24.27		24.38		24.49	
Shingchi	arr.			24.16		24.27		24.38		24.49		24.60	
Shingchi	dep.			24.27		24.38		24.49		24.60		24.71	
Shingchi	arr.			24.38		24.49		24.60		24.71		24.82	
Shingchi	dep.			24.49		24.60		24.71		24.82		24.93	
Shingchi	arr.			24.60		24.71		24.82		24.93		25.04	
Shingchi	dep.			24.71		24.82		24.93		25.04		25.15	
Shingchi	arr.			24.82		24.93		25.04		25.15		25.26	
Shingchi	dep.			24.93		25.04		25.15		25.26		25.37	
Shingchi	arr.			25.04		25.15		25.26		25.37		25.48	
Shingchi	dep.			25.15		25.26		25.37		25.48		25.59	
Shingchi	arr.			25.26		25.37		25.48		25.59		26.10	
Shingchi	dep.			25.37		25.48		25.59		26.10		26.21	
Shingchi	arr.			25.48		25.59		26.10		26.21		26.32	
Shingchi	dep.			25.59		26.10		26.21		26.32		26.43	
Shingchi	arr.			26.10		26.21		26.32		26.43		26.54	
Shingchi	dep.			26.21		26.32		26.43		26.54		27.05	
Shingchi	arr.			26.32		26.43		26.54		27.05		27.16	
Shingchi	dep.			26.43		26.54		27.05		27.16		27.27	
Shingchi	arr.			26.54		27.05		27.16		27.27		27.38	
Shingchi	dep.			27.05		27.16		27.27		27.38		27.49	
Shingchi	arr.			27.16		27.27		27.38		27.49		27.60	
Shingchi	dep.			27.27		27.38		27.49		27.60		27.71	
Shingchi	arr.			27.38		27.49		27.60		27.71		27.82	
Shingchi	dep.			27.49		27.60		27.71		27.82		27.93	
Shingchi	arr.			27.60		27.71		27.82		27.93		28.04	
Shingchi	dep.			27.71		27.82		27.93		28.04		28.15	
Shingchi	arr.			27.82		27.93		28.04		28.15		28.26	
Shingchi	dep.			27.93		28.04		28.15		28.26		28.37	
Shingchi	arr.			28.04		28.15		28.26		28.37		28.48	
Shingchi	dep.			28.15		28.26		28.37		28.48		28.59	
Shingchi	arr.			28.26		28.37		28.48		28.59		29.10	
Shingchi	dep.			28.37		28.48		28.59		29.10		29.21	
Shingchi	arr.			28.48		28.59		29.10		29.21		29.32	
Shingchi	dep.			28.59		29.10		29					

EUROPE AND THE U.S.

[By FRANK SIMONDS.]

(Special to the "Hongkong Daily Press.")

Recent days have seen the first serious venture of the Harding Administration in the direction of participating in European settlements. Up to the moment when Mr. Hughes so answered the German appeal for American mediation as to make a new German proposal likely, our attention had been concentrated upon questions like Yap and Mesopotamian Oil, which were economic rather than political and concerned our recent associates, not our German enemy.

But with the opening of the door for a German reparations proposal the new Administration definitely undertook to associate itself with the rest of the world in the settlement of the gravest of all the remaining war problems. In taking this momentous step, what was in the mind of the President and his advisers, who in this instance were quite obviously Mr. Hughes on the political and Mr. Hoover on the economic side?

This viewpoint may be summarized as follows: By reason of its loans, its credits and its foreign trade the United States is vitally interested in the restoration of normal conditions in the world. The total of loans amounts to something more than \$11,000,000,000; the total of credits represents at least \$4,000,000,000. We have then, at once, a stake of \$15,000,000,000 invested in Europe and there can be no prospect of any repayment so long as the reparations dispute continues to paralyze restoration. Moreover, in recent months our foreign trade has shrunk to about half its recent dimensions and the country is passing through a period of acute economic depression, due in part at least, to the European disturbances.

Obviously, then, if the United States, having indicated its belief that Germany should pay and pay up to the utmost limit of reasonable possibility, and having also disclosed the fact that in resisting such payment Germany need look for no American support or approval, could contribute to bringing about an agreement on the sum and the method of payment, not only would American interests be served, but there would be manifest advantage for the whole world. Considering our interests, our right to speak was undeniable.

There was a second element of vital importance. From the outset there was a perception in the minds of all concerned that American action might be misunderstood in Germany; in Allied countries and even at home. Thus the constant effort of Mr. Hughes was to leave no doubt in any mind, that while seeking an adjustment of the reparations problem and seeking it as a party vitally at interest, the whole spirit and temper of the Administration was pro-Ally.

What the State Department hoped when it left the door open of a German proposal was that Germany might find it easier, given her rebellion at Berlin and her defiance of the Allies since the London Conference, to make suggestions through the United States than to surrender unconditionally to her European

enemies. What it further hoped was that Germany would send to Washington a proposal as might, even if not in itself completely or approximately satisfactory, supply the basis for a new discussion—a discussion in Europe rather than in the United States and between Germany and her European antagonists rather than between Germany and the United States.

What the State Department was resolved to avoid at all hazards was assuming or being manoeuvred into a position in which it would become either the guarantor of German good faith or the endorser of the German proposals. It did not desire to mediate between Germany and the Allies, it did not desire to pass judgment upon the German proposals when made, it was uniquely interested in undertaking to set in motion again the processes of discussion, thus preventing a breakdown of all discussion and the reversion to something which suggested war and certainly entailed increased dislocation of business in the world to the obvious injury of the United States.

Now in this situation, what was the view of the several nations concerned? This was bound to be the decisive factor in the whole discussion. First of all what was the German purpose? Was there a sincere desire on the part of Berlin to reach a solution of the question, to find a basis which lay within the limits of possibility from the German viewpoint? In a word, was the position, assumed at London, taken in good faith or was it one more German manoeuvre?

If it was a manoeuvre, if German statesmanship were trying to separate the United States from the European associates of the war, to make the United States the champion of Germany against the Allies and thus to escape all payment, then it was quite obvious that the whole undertaking would be fraught with grave dangers. There was sound reason for believing that German faith was no better than it had proved on every occasion since July, 1914, and in that case we might find ourselves once more in the situation President Wilson had occupied when Germany made her dishonest peace offensive of 1918.

From the outset, then, there was danger that we might become a German tool, although there was never any danger that Mr. Hughes would become by deliberate intent counsel for Germany; no one with the smallest knowledge of the Secretary of State's personal feelings could believe this. There was even graver danger that our European associates might misinterpret our action in this sense, and there was the final danger that public sentiment in the United States might presently react against apparent aid to Germany rendered by the State Department. Mr. Hughes determined to risk all these dangers with the firm conviction that his real feelings would not in the end be mistaken and the end sought was worth the risk.

As to the French point of view the Administration was less clear. It recognized that, on the surface of things, France appeared united in the determination to have done with German evasion, had faith, downright dishonesty, that France meant to seize upon the default of May 1st as a warrant for occupation of the

Ruhr and the acquisition of guarantees of a material sort, which might insure German compliance, but at the least would provide France with some measure of reparation, whereas, up to date, none had been obtained.

But one is bound to note that there existed in the State Department under President Harding, as there had in the American delegation which went to Paris under President Wilson, a suspicion that under the surface there were elements in France which opposed military action and would be glad to see the reparations affair settled without appeal to Poincaré. I do not think I exaggerate when I say that the Administration placed considerable reliance upon such information and despite outward appearances, doubted the domination of Poincaré and believed that Briand would be glad to be saved by American intervention. The point is capital.

Finally, what of Great Britain? Here the State Department was on firmer ground. It recognized that Great Britain was anxious to avoid any military action. It perceived that there was great opposition in many political circles in the United Kingdom and that, in addition, there were obvious selfish and material interests which made it only natural that the British should not wish to see the French seated in the Ruhr and masters of the best coal deposits of Europe.

But Lloyd George had passed his word to Briand in London. Moreover Lloyd George was aware that if Briand yielded on this question he might fall and be succeeded by Poincaré. And with Poincaré military action would be inevitable and Great Britain would be compelled to choose between seeing France act alone, thus losing all influence and power of restraint and rather abjectly following the France lead. Would not Great Britain, then, welcome an American gesture which would have its effect in restraining France and, at the same time, measurably absolve Lloyd George from his promise to Briand?

In sum, the Administration tabled upon the assumption that the reparations problem was one which belonged in the domain of economics and had been consistently bedevilled by political complications. It believed the political conditions were such that the Germans could not, even if they had wished to do it, make a direct proposition to their European foes which would be acceptable because of the domestic political situation in Germany, but that under American influence, Simons and his associates might be able to make such a proposal. Convinced that aid from the United States would be obtainable only if the went to the limit of possibility, Germany might "come through" with an offer which would serve as the basis of fresh discussions.

As to the French, the Administration believed that Briand could face Poincaré and could take a high stand against military action provided it was disclosed that such action would offend the United States, who had made a proposal which was worthy of consideration. The State Department thought that if detected French elements in French opinion, one, which demanded payment or punishment, a

second, which was not interested in payment but sought to put Germany out of the running for a generation or two, at the least, it hoped to strengthen the hands of the former and block the course of the latter.

In the case of the British the Administration expected prompt welcome in London for any course which might hopefully open the way to postponement of military action and reopening of discussions. It assumed that since Britain was even more interested than the United States in restoring economic order in Europe and in forestalling any new disturbances, British policy would rally to American and act to restrain French impetuosity, provided only Germany seized upon Mr. Hughes' proffered opening to make a real proposal, something tangible and solid.

In the last analysis, however, all depended upon what the Germans would offer. If their offer were reasonable, then the Administration could meet all criticism from all directions with the evidence furnished by the proposal itself. It did not purpose to pass directly upon the proposal, but preserving the fiction of diplomatic procedure, to act informally and take no step until the British, French, Italian and Belgian Governments had said that they were willing to receive the German proposals, not as a final but as a basis for discussion. And obviously the hope was that the German response would be such to enable the Allied decision to be reached in advance of the decisive session of the Supreme Council of May 1st, when the German default would technically occur and action would be possible to coerce the defaulting nation.

There were, I repeat, the gravest sort of risks, but there was, too, an American and a world interest of transcendent importance, and with that in mind Mr. Hughes and his associates decided to run the risks.

We may now turn to the German response. It was, as might have been expected, characteristically vague and complicated. But when it was stripped of all its mystery it amounted to just this: At Versailles the Germans had been bound to pay \$20,000,000,000 plus, the plus representing the amount in addition to \$20,000,000,000 which the Reparations Commission should determine upon. At London, in March, the German indebtedness had been fixed at \$20,000,000,000, \$21,000,000,000 in addition to a \$5,000,000,000 payment due on May 1st, and to that sum had been added a 12 per cent. foreign trade tax. In their proposal sent to Washington the Germans offered to pay \$12,500,000, which represented less than half the sum fixed at London and at Versailles, and they abolished the export tax feature. Actually they offered to pay \$12,500,000 as compared with \$33,000,000 which the Reparations Commission later settled upon as the final sum of indebtedness.

But in making an offer representing approximately a third of the Allied figure the Germans surrounded their proposal with a multitude of conditions. These seemed to indicate that the Allies, if they accepted the German offer, would surrender all their powers of enforcement, including the occupation of German territory as fixed by the Treaty of Versailles.

In addition, they were bound to break the terms of the Upper Silesian plebiscite provision.

The interests of the several European nations who were Allied against Germany differ widely. For France it is a matter of life and death financially speaking, to get reparations and to get not less than the sum fixed at London. A smaller sum means fiscal bankruptcy. For Belgium the stake is only slightly less. But the Italian share in the indemnity is small, less than a fifth of the French, while the British are actually more interested in getting the market of central Europe settled than in collecting German indemnities.

Thus Italy and Great Britain are most likely to welcome American intervention, while Belgium and France must view this intervention with profound apprehension, precisely because it carries with it the certainty of the further reduction of Franco-Belgian receipts under the reparations payments. We run the risk, then, of dividing the Allies, which would serve a German end, quite obviously. We also run a second danger, not less obvious, namely of forcing France to act alone, which might give to her action an even more dangerous character.

Lastly, and the point is of supreme importance, we cannot go very far without assuming responsibilities. Europe knows that it would be a great triumph for Mr. Harding and his Administration to achieve even an apparent settlement of the European tangle. In this respect his position is precisely that of Mr. Wilson at Paris, and we all know that Mr. Wilson was forced to pay for his League of Nations. In the second place, it is plain that a settlement would be of great financial benefit to the United States, but since it must be reached, if at all, by the reduction of European claims against Germany, Europe will certainly expect us to pay our share. And even if the sum of reparations were fixed, we should still have to face the question of the collection, with the same uncertain elements of German evasion and French impetuosity based upon French rights and necessities.

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IRRITATED & INFLAMED EYE

can be directly traced in many cases to the Sunday Motor trip and Golfing. The dust from sections of the local roads contain a decided eye irritant. A suggestion for these trips would be to keep the windshield up and to use a pair of Sun glasses. Sun glasses of any pattern with either Crookes, Luxfel, Fieuzal, Amber, London Smoke, or Blue lenses are obtainable at very moderate prices from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent manufacturing optical establishment in South China—located in 52, Queen's Road, Central, (opposite to the Singer Sewing Machine Company, Advr. (52)

AN UNUSUAL BANK RATE.

After remaining at 7 per cent. since April 15th, 1920—a fortnight ago over the full 12 months—the Bank rate was reduced to the unusual level of 6 per cent. in mail week. As a matter of historic interest it may be mentioned that this rate has been in force only twice since 1844. On December 4th, 1856, during the Crimean War, the Bank rate was lowered from 7 per cent. to 6 per cent., remaining at that level for a fortnight. In the following year the Indian Mutiny was responsible for an advance in the rate on April 2nd from 6 per cent., the latter figure being maintained for 77 days.

A reduction in the Bank rate was not only expected but was regarded as considerably overdue, says the *Financial Times*. On March 11th the Chancellor gave a plain hint to the Bank of England that he favoured a policy of cheaper money by lowering the Treasury bill rate from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. Had the bank rate come down on the following Thursday to its current level we fail to see that the Bank itself or the country generally would have been one penny the worse.

It is true that since that date we have had the coal strike, with its threatened extensions, and the nation has passed through a very anxious crisis. But this crisis was not at any time of a financial character. When the requirements of the tax gatherer had been satisfied there was no inordinate demand for money, and as under present conditions, the Bank rate is merely a symbol, it might just as well have stood at 6 per cent. as 7 per cent.

On the present occasion also we think the action of the Bank directors has been too timid. The only excuse for making "two bites at the cherry" is that the coal strike is still unsettled. Otherwise the rate would undoubtedly have been lowered to 6 per cent. As it is, a further fall may be regarded as inevitable when the labour outlook is clearer.

There would seem to be less cohesion than that to which we are accustomed between the policy of the Bank of England and that of the Government. Otherwise one would have expected the rate to have been lowered a week ago, prior to the offer by tender of 250,000,000 Treasury bills, which went at an average of slightly under 6 per cent.

Had the Bank rate been reduced earlier the tax-payer might have been saved the additional £4,000,000 per annum which has been added in perpetuity to the interest on the National Debt, owing to the replacement of National War bonds by Conversion loan stock under onerous conditions.

From every point of view the dear money policy has proved an unmitigated failure. It was largely responsible for the slump in trade and was still more effective in checking a recovery. Above all, it has prevented any real progress being made in the funding of floating debt and has consequently prolonged the period of inflation which is at the root of the social unrest of the present day.

GREAT RE-VALUATION SALE

4 DAYS ONLY

Commencing MONDAY, JUNE 27th to THURSDAY, JUNE 30th.

25%

DISCOUNT
OFF ALL

CASH BILLS
FOR

4 DAYS ONLY

CASH ONLY. NO C.O.D.

We have re-valued our Stock in accordance with the latest costs at present ruling in the home markets and have revised all our Selling Prices. **THIS ALONE HAS REDUCED PRICES CONSIDERABLY**, but in order to impress on the public of Hongkong that we are always the first to give them the benefit of low costs we are offering a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 25%

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Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE GOVERNOR ON RACK RENTING.

A STRONG PROTEST.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION TO STOP "A SCANDALOUS OUTRAGE ON PUBLIC DECENCY."

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber, yesterday afternoon. There were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir RUDOLPH EDWARD STUBBS, K.C.M.G.).

HON. THE OFFICER TEMPORARILY COMMANDING THE TROOPS (Colonel C. W. DAVY, C.M.G.).

HON. MR. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

HON. MR. J. H. KEMP, K.C., O.B.E. (Attorney-General).

HON. MR. C. MOL. MESSER, O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer).

HON. MR. E. A. IRVING (Director of Education).

HON. MR. S. B. C. ROSS (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

HON. MR. T. L. PERKINS (Director of Public Works).

HON. MR. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C. (Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK).

HON. MR. LAU CHU-PAK.

HON. MR. HO FOK.

HON. MR. H. W. BIRD.

HON. MR. A. G. STEPHEN.

HON. MR. S. B. C. McElderry (Clerk of Council).

PRESENTATION OF DECORATIONS.

Before proceeding with the business of the Council HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR presented the badge of Officer of the Order of the British Empire to the Hon. Mr. S. B. C. ROSS, and the badge of Member of the Order of the British Empire to Mr. G. P. de Martini and to Mr. F. J. de Rome. The honours had been conferred in recognition of services rendered in the censorship at the Post Office during the war.

HIS EXCELLENCY said, "I desire, by His Excellency said, to express the congratulations of the Council to these gentlemen and its thanks for their services."

HIS EXCELLENCY pinned on the badges and shook hands with each recipient, members of the Council meanwhile standing in their places.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the meetings held on April 28th and April 30th were approved by the Council and signed by H.E. the Governor.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the following papers: Report of the Harbour Master for the year 1920; Report of the Registrar of the Supreme Court for the year 1920; Report on the New Territories for the year 1920; Annual Report of the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British Section); Preliminary Report on the Census of Hongkong 1921; Quarterly Return of excesses on sub-heads met by savings under heads of expenditure.

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 28 to 49 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table the Report of the Finance Committee (No. 6), and moved that it be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

REGULATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Regulations made under section 31 (1) of the Rating Ordinance, 1921, by the Officer Administering the Government in Council on April 20th, 1921.

(a) The Stamp Ordinance, 1921, by the Officer Administering the Government in Council on May 11th, 1921.

(b) The Places of Public Entertainment Regulation Ordinance, 1919, by the Governor-in-Council on May 20th, 1921.

(c) The Stamp Ordinance, 1921, by the Governor-in-Council on June 9th, 1921.

(d) The Stamp Ordinance, 1921, by the Governor-in-Council on June 9th, 1921.

SUPREME COURT RULES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Rules made under the Supreme Court Ordinance, 1873, by the Chief Justice on June 14th, 1921, and moved that they be approved by the Council.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

THE RATES—RESOLUTION RESCINDED.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the following Resolution made under section 31 (1) of the Rating Ordinance, 1921, Ordinance No. 8 of 1921:

Resolved that the resolution made by the Legislative Council under section 31 (1) of the Rating Ordinance, 1921, on the 7th day of April, 1921, and published in the Gazette on the 8th day of April 1921, as Government Notification No. 144 be rescinded and that the

percentages on the valuation of tenements payable as rates on and after the 1st day of July, 1921, be the same as are now payable.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said: Honourable members will remember that when the question of increasing the assessed taxes from 13 per cent. to 20 per cent. was under consideration the financial position of the Colony was such that, even with the increased taxes on liquors and tobacco, it was difficult to see how the revenue and expenditure of the current year could be made to balance. Even with the proposed increase of the assessed taxes it was doubtful whether we should arrive at the end of the year without a considerable deficit. The Government was very unwilling to increase the assessed taxes at a time like the present, when not only the rents paid in respect of domestic tenements are higher than they have ever been before, but the trade of the Colony at the same time was in an unsatisfactory state, and generally, it would be hard for tenants to pay the additional sum required. At the same time it was felt—it has always been felt—that the assessed tax is one which is spread over the whole community and, in normal times, is a fair tax, and one that can be borne more easily than other forms of taxation. However, since the resolution was passed the financial position has been found to be more satisfactory than it was in April and, also, we have a reasonable prospect of this year's meeting our expenditure by the help of the sale of certain Crown lands. Therefore, it was felt that this increase in assessed taxes might stand over, at any rate for the present. During the course of the months that have elapsed since it was decided to raise the assessed taxes, various instances have come to the notice of the Government in which landlords have raised the rents of their tenants or given notice to their tenants that rents would be raised by certain sums from the 1st of July, and in some cases it was definitely stated that that rise was caused by the increase in the assessed taxes. Where tenants take the trouble to make the calculation, they generally find that the increase is greatly more than the 7 per cent. by which it had been intended to increase the assessed taxes; in some cases the increase in the rent was as much as 20 per cent. and that the landlord was obviously taking advantage of the Government having decided to raise the assessed taxes to a great deal more than the 7 per cent. he was liable for. That is an unsatisfactory position and it is to be hoped that all landlords who have made such an addition to rents will now see it to restore the rent to the original figure.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded. The motion was agreed to.

INDICTMENT OF LANDLORDS.

GOVERNOR'S VIGOROUS DENUNCIATION.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: With your permission, I should like to take this opportunity of saying a few words on a subject which arises out of some remarks which the Colonial Secretary made on the general question of increases of rent by landlords. At the beginning of last year I made clear in this Council my own view on the question of the increases which were taking place in house rents. My view was that it was highly undesirable, if it could be avoided, to interfere with the operation of the ordinary financial principles of supply and demand, and there were special reasons against interfering between landlord and tenant. A certain amount of annoyance caused by increases in rent was unjustifiable, because owing to the decrease in the value of money, the landlord was receiving less and he had some right to put up his rents in order to secure an income equivalent in value to that which he had before. A further point was, I was afraid that if we interfered too much we should check the building of houses, which is a most important point. At a subsequent meeting, in order to clear up the position, I said that the Government would not stand by and fold its hands and allow the shortage of housing accommodation to be exploited unreasonably by the landlords. The matter has remained untouched practically since then. Occasional complaints have been made to us of unreasonable increases in rents. In many cases it has been found that the increases were not unreasonable, in

others it was found that the landlords on reconsideration were prepared to withdraw the proposed increases.

I regret to say, however, that during the last few weeks the situation has taken a different turn. It is perfectly clear that it is the intention of a large number of landlords in this Colony to take advantage of the scarcity of houses in order to rack-rent their tenants. The situation has become more difficult owing to the unfortunate troubles on the other side of the border. The number of Chinese coming to Hongkong has been very largely increased and we are now faced with a double problem. In the first instance, rents are being raised—I will give you figures to show that they are being unreasonably raised, and the other is that presumably owners desiring to provide room for wealthy refugees from Kwangtung, have given persons already resident in the Colony notice to leave their houses. I have no desire to interfere with the hospitality always given to refugees in this Colony, but I think you will agree that we owe, in the first instance, certain duties to the permanent residents of the Colony.

I pass now to some rather striking instances of increases in rent. I will read to you a letter addressed to the Head of the Sanitary Department. (I will not mention the names of the writers):

No. 1, Bowring Road, 1st and 2nd floors.

Dear Sir,—We beg to inform you that the above property is leased to us by the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., as from June 1st, 1921, and all rents due on and after that date are to be collected by us.

We take this opportunity to inform you that the above property is taken over by us at a very high price, costing over \$50 per house. We are, therefore, compelled to notify you that unless the above premises are vacated on or before July 1st, 1921, the rent will be increased to \$80 (dollars sixty) per month from that date.

Thanking you for acknowledgment of this letter, etc., etc.

I need only add to that, gentlemen, that the rent of these premises at the present moment is \$27 per month.

In other words the middle man who farms—an iniquitous system in itself—the collection of rents from the Land Investment Company, is proposing to raise the rents by something like 120 per cent. Speaking in this place I cannot stigmatise that action in the terms which I would use in the course of ordinary conversation. I can only say I regard it as a scandalous outrage on public decency, and it is greatly to be regretted that a wealthy corporation like the Land Investment Co. should, by encouraging the system of farming through a middleman, allow such scandalous transactions to take place in this Colony. When I last spoke on this subject I stated that the Government would not allow the situation to be exploited, and I thought the landlords would be wise enough to take that as a hint and confine their proposals for increased rents to reasonable limits. They have not done so; they choose to throw down the gauntlet in this way, and I am perfectly prepared to take it up. A situation of this kind cannot be tolerated, and I ask you to advise me, gentlemen, as to the steps that should be taken to deal with the situation. I desire the matter to be fully considered and proposed, therefore, to appoint a committee of this Council to consider and advise what steps should be taken to protect the tenants of domestic tenements from unreasonable increases in rental and from arbitrary termination of their tenancies.

I propose that the Committee shall consist of the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. Mr. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and the Hon. Mr. Holyoak. I do not wish in any way to fetter the deliberations of the Committee, but I should like to say what, in my opinion, is a possible course, one which would enable us to deal with this situation without making the position so unsafe for landlords that they will not invest their money in building further houses. I would suggest that the soundest course would be to consider what, in view of the fall in the value of money, is now equivalent to the rents which were in existence, say, in 1914 and 1915, and what percentage on rents it would be necessary to add to meet that fall. Having done that I would further propose that in future no rent should be raised to a greater percentage without the consent of some body appointed for the purpose, and I would go further and say that if rents have been raised beyond that percentage they should be reduced as from the beginning of next month.

In order to deal with the situation of people who are given notice to leave, I would suggest that no such notices should be allowed to take effect for a period of six months—that would probably be long enough to carry us over the period of pressure caused by the influx of refugees from China, and by that time a certain number of additional houses will be ready for occupation. I am merely throwing out these suggestions for the consideration of the Committee. This does not touch houses built since 1914; their case would need to be very carefully considered. There is, as I suggested before, a danger that interference with rents may check the readiness of landlords to build houses, but I think that can be got over, to some extent at least, by making the law of restricted operation—by making it for one year only and requiring it to be re-voted annually if necessary. If that is done I consider that the situation will be materially improved.

It is with great regret that I feel compelled to ask the Council to interfere with business matters in this way. It is undesirable to interfere with economic laws, but if these laws are not allowed to work smoothly, and the landlord takes the opportunity of rack-renting by virtue of his monopoly or makes a "corner" in housing accommodation, it is necessary to abandon precedents and general principles. The landlords have chosen to defy the Government and the public, and I must ask you, gentlemen, to assist me to deal with them.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: I regret to say, sir, that, on health grounds, I must decline to serve. I have been strictly forbidden, on medical grounds, to undertake any extra work for two months. I am afraid this will be a somewhat heavy task and I must not undertake it.

HIS EXCELLENCY: I am sure I am expressing the regret of the Council at Mr. Holyoak's decision and the reasons for it.

HIS EXCELLENCY enquired if the Hon. Mr. Bird would be prepared to serve on the Committee. The hon. member signified his willingness and his name was accordingly substituted for that of the Hon. Mr. Holyoak.

LIQUOR DUTIES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the following Resolution under the provisions of Section 41 (1) of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, Ordinance No. 2 of 1911:

Resolved that the Resolution made by the Legislative Council under the provisions of Section 41 (1) of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, on the 7th day of April, 1921, and published in the Gazette of the 7th day of April, 1921, as Government Notification No. 139 be amended by cancelling the clauses thereof marked (1) and (2) respectively and substituting therefor the following clauses:—

(1)—\$0.20 cents per gallon on all native liquor distilled in the New Territories, not including New Kowloon, for consumption in the said Territories.

(2)—Still in the New Territories, not including New Kowloon, shall be prohibited from sending liquor produced in these stills to Hongkong or to New Kowloon, provided that any licensee of a distillery who desires to send such liquor to Hongkong or to New Kowloon may be granted a permit to do so, upon payment of the duties charged in Hongkong and New Kowloon.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said: The effect of this resolution is to place the island of Cheung Chau on the same footing as the remainder of the New Territories (excluding New Kowloon) as regards native liquors distilled there. Representations have been made by those who distill native liquors that the existing regulation is "having the effect of driving customers—chiefly those of the fishing fleet—to other places, and there appeared to be no reason, why the island of Cheung Chau should stand in a different position to other parts of the New Territory. The Government has decided that their representations are justified, and this resolution is the result.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded the motion and it was agreed to.

FACILITIES TO CONTRACTORS.

The Hon. MR. H. W. BIRD, in accordance with notice previously given, asked the following question:

"Will the Government instruct the Police to afford facilities to Contractors for the temporary storage of building materials on the Praya during transit from the lighters or junks in which they arrive?"

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied:—This is a difficult subject which the Government has had under consideration for some time. It is proposed to provide permanent stages for the deposit of building material. Pending their construction efforts will be made to introduce temporary arrangements which will meet the case so far as is possible without undue interference with traffic.

(Continued on page 4.)

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SHOULD THEY BE UNOBTAINABLE FROM YOUR DEALER,

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Standard Briar pipes.

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Pipes in cases.

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\$21.00 each "Double Crown" Hats in smart serviceable Grey. Felt with neat fancy Engagees. Only a very few left. \$10.50 each

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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Continued from page 8.)

QUESTIONS RELATING TO CHEUNG CHAU.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., in accordance with notice previously given, asked—

1.—Has the new Telephone Cable from the Island of Hongkong to Cheung Chau, which was referred to by the Colonial Secretary in this Council on September 18th, 1929, been laid?

2.—Is it the fact that an European Sergeant is the only European Police Officer stationed at Cheung Chau, and is he constantly, in the course of his duty, absent from that island? Is not the Government yet in a position to comply with the requests which have been repeatedly made in this Council for the stationing of a second European Police Officer at Cheung Chau?

The Colonial Secretary replied:—
1.—The telephone cable referred to is in two portions, the first from the mainland to Lantau near Ma Wan and the second from Lantau to Cheung Chau. Those cables were laid in February, 1929, and have been working ever since, except for the period from 14th to 10th of May when the land line on Lantau was interrupted owing to heavy storms.

2.—The Acting Sub-Inspector in Charge is the only European Police Officer stationed at Cheung Chau. He is at times, but not constantly, absent from the island. During the months of March, April and May he was absent from the island 14 times in all for a period exceeding four hours. These absences are necessitated by visits to adjacent islands and parts of the southern coast of Lantau, which are in Cheung Chau police district. During the above three months the Officer in Charge of one of the Police patrol launches stopped at and visited Cheung Chau 15 times. A patrol launch passes the island at least once every day and can be stopped by signal.

The Captain Superintendent of Police will be asked to arrange if possible for a second European police officer to be stationed at Cheung Chau during the summer.

AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS ORDINANCE, 1900.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend further the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1900.

The "Objects and Reasons" attached to the Bill are as follows:—

1. Clauses 2, 3 and 4 of the Bill deal with the payment of compensation for animals slaughtered by order of the Sanitary Board, and for animals retained for observation by order of the Board. Clauses 5 to 9 make certain alterations in the law relating to open spaces, scavenging lanes, and means of access for the purpose of inspecting, scavenging, and cleansing.

2. This clause makes an amendment in the heading prefixed to sections 54 and 55 of the principal Ordinance which is consequential on the amendments made by clauses 3 and 4 of the Bill.

3. Clause 3.—The existing law relating to compensation for animals slaughtered by order of the Board is defective in two main respects, i.e., (a) it applies only to cattle and not to animals generally, and (b) it gives no power to withhold compensation for animals which were imported in an infected condition. Clause 3 of the bill follows the lines of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894. In accordance with that Act, it makes the amount of compensation depend upon the nature of the disease, it gives power to withhold compensation if the owner of the animal has been guilty in relation to the animal of an offence against the principal Ordinance, and it provides that, unless otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council, no compensation shall be paid for any animal which shows symptoms of disease before it has been in the Colony for the period of incubation of the disease in question. The maximum compensation is to be \$40 in the case of a pig and \$400 in the case of any other animal. Power is given to the Governor-in-Council to define by order the periods of incubation of any diseases.

4. Clause 4.—This clause gives the Board power to retain for observation any animal which is liable to be slaughtered by order of the Board, and it provides that compensation shall be given in such a case as if the animal has been slaughtered.

5. Clause 5.—This clause provides that if an existing domestic building has in fact the amount of open space which would be required in the case of a new domestic building erected on land leased from the Crown before the commencement of the principal Ordinance, such open space shall not be reduced below the minimum required for such a new domestic building.

6. Clause 6.—This clause makes general provisions of section 179 of the principal Ordinance relating to open spaces between new domestic buildings and the hillside. At present these provisions apply only to the City of Victoria.

7. Clause 7.—(a) This sub-clause makes it clear that scavenging lanes provided under the section must be formed to such levels as the Building Authority may direct.

(b) This sub-clause extends the privilege of the proviso to all ground stories which are not used for domestic purposes, whether they be used as shops or not. In a future, therefore, the proviso will apply, e.g., to ground stories used as godowns as well as to ground stories used as shops. It must, however, be pointed out that the amendment may have a restrictive effect also, though this depends upon the legal construction which ought to be placed on the wording of the present proviso. It is believed that the intention of the present proviso was that the concession should be available only where the ground stories of

the three adjacent buildings were used solely as shops, and that it should not be available where those shops were used also for domestic purposes. However, that may be, the amendment will make it clear that if the shops are also used for domestic purposes the concessions cannot be claimed. Of course, the presence of two caretakers in a shop at night will not have the effect of making the shop a place "used for domestic purposes" within the meaning of the section.

(c) In future no portion of any street shall be allowed to count as open space.

(d) This sub-clause gives the Building Authority power to modify the provision of this section in the interests of the owner.

8. Clause 8.—The remarks made on paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) clause 7 above apply also to the corresponding paragraphs of this section.

Sub-clause (d).—It is intended that no compensation shall be payable in future for scavenging lanes in any case. Such lanes are indirectly an advantage to the public but they are primarily necessary for the convenience and health of the occupants of the building.

9. Clause 9.—It seems desirable to provide that all open spaces which abut on a street must be provided with a means of access from such street for the purpose of inspection, scavenging and cleansing.

The Attorney-General said:—The Bill falls into two parts, the first, second, third and fourth clauses deal with the compensation to be paid for animals slaughtered by order of the Sanitary Board. Clauses 5 to 9 deal with open spaces, scavenging lanes and allied subjects. Dealing first of all with the compensation for animals slaughtered, the present law is defective in two respects. It applies to cattle and not to animals generally, and it gives no power to withhold compensation for animals imported in an infected condition. Power will exist in future to refuse compensation when infected animals are imported, as it seems only fair that the importer should bear the loss and that it should not be thrown on the public. Power is also given to refuse compensation where the owner of the animal has been guilty of any offence in the importation or control of the animals in the Colony. The actual rates of compensation, which appear in clause 3, are taken from the English Act. The rate of compensation depends to a certain extent upon the nature of the disease. Clause 4 gives the Board power to retain for observation or treatment animals which would otherwise be liable to be slaughtered but which the Board may wish to retain for the purpose of making investigations into the disease. As to open spaces and scavenging lanes, the main amendment which the Bill proposes is to provide that, in future, no compensation shall be paid in any case for scavenging lanes. Under the existing law, when buildings are erected on land leased from the Crown, they are to be provided with scavenging lanes. When these scavenging lanes are surrendered and become Crown property, provision is made for the payment of compensation. It is now thought, sir, that the expense of provision of such scavenging lanes ought in all cases to fall on the owner. It is mainly for the benefit of the owner and his tenants, though indirectly it benefits the public because it tends to make the locality more healthy; but the main benefit of scavenging lanes is to the owner and his tenants and it seems only reasonable that the owner should be the person to bear the expense, in all cases, of providing such lanes.

The latter part of the Bill provides that in future no street shall count as an open space.

In certain cases, streets are allowed to count as open spaces if no buildings front on them. The effect of that is that where the owner is allowed to count the street as an open space, he has to provide a smaller amount of space on his property than he otherwise would and it is thought that the time has come in the public interest to require owners to provide, on their own land, the necessary amount of open space, which the principal Ordinance requires, without having the option of counting a street as part of the open space. The rule is one which has worked in a spasmodic and capricious way because if any of the building fronts on the street it is not possible to count it as an open space. Opportunity is also taken to make certain minor amendments. I beg to move the first reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, the resolution was carried, and the Bill was read a first time.

CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1900.

The "Objects and Reasons" attached to the Bill are as follows:—

1.—This Bill contains the three following main provisions:—

(a) The customary 10 per cent allowance for compulsory acquisition is to be abolished.

(b) The compensation is to be based on the amount which the property would fetch in the open market if sold by a willing seller.

(c) No compensation is to be given in respect of any use of the land which is not in accordance with the terms of the Crown lease under which the land is held.

2.—Paragraph (a) and (b) of Clause 2 are adopted from the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, 9 and 10 Geo. 5. c. 57, s. 2 (1) and (2).

3.—Paragraph (c) of Clause 2 is intended to prevent claims being made on public moneys in respect of uses of the land which are not in accordance with the terms of the Crown lease. Such claims are sometimes made, and they are generally supported by the production of permits to use the land in that particular way. Though such permits are intended to be only temporary they are often renewed from year to year for long periods, and the argument is that the

Crown must be taken to have waived the breach of the Crown lease. It has also been argued that the expectation of the continued renewal of such permits must be taken into account in fixing the compensation.

4.—Clause 3 of the Bill is intended to save existing arbitrations from coming under the stricter provisions of clause 2 of the Bill.

5.—Clauses 4 and 5 are intended to get over a difficulty which sometimes occurs in the New Territories when owners, or co-owners, are absent from the Colony or cannot be found.

6.—Clause 6 is a minor amendment which is consequential on paragraph (a) of Clause 2.

The Attorney-General said:—There are three main provisions in this Bill. In the first place it proposes to abolish the customary ten per cent allowance for compulsory acquisition. That ten per cent has been abolished in certain particular cases, in England, by particular statutes, and recently, two years ago, a general statute was passed dealing with the acquisition of land, compulsorily, and that provision is now being made general in all cases. In future the Board of Arbitrators will have to assess the value of the land without allowing any amount for compulsory purchase. That provision is reinforced and made clear by the second main provision of the Bill which is to the effect that the compensation on the resumption of Crown lands is to be based on the amount which the property will fetch in the open market if sold by a willing seller. That is intended to get rid of any argument with regard to sentimental value. The third main provision is that, in any resumption under the proposed Ordinance, no compensation is to be given. That affects two main classes of cases; one is the case where land is held on a particular title; say, an agricultural lease which only entitles the holder to use the land for farming purposes. In some cases such land is allowed by the Government to be used temporarily for other purposes. The owner may get a permit to put up and maintain some kind of factory there, for example. It is a temporary permit, and is liable to revocation on short notice. If the owner chooses to spend a large sum of money on the erection and maintenance of the factory, he has a heavy claim, if when the land is required for public purposes, he is reminded that his title is merely an agricultural one and that the permit was only temporary. It is his own risk if he spends money; in some cases he may be prepared to take the risk, but if he does, he can only be compensated on the basis of what he is entitled to, and that is agricultural land. The other class of case is farm leases. These vary considerably. In some cases, they seem to give almost indefinite rights, but where rights are restricted it is intended that where the Government have to resume in the public interest they shall have to pay only the value of the land as farm land. If, for example, the farm lease allows the owner only to put up farm buildings and he chooses to cover the land with a factory, or rural domestic buildings, then, if the Government should require to resume the land, he is to be paid only the value of the land as farm land. He has to abide by the risk he has taken. These are the two classes which the third main principle of the Bill will affect. The Government has taken the opportunity to provide for particular cases, which occur occasionally, when notices could not be served in the absence of owners, and a clause has been inserted to provide that the provisions of this Bill shall not apply to any pending cases.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, the resolution was carried and the Bill was read a first time.

MAINTENANCE ORDERS.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend the Maintenance Orders made in England or Ireland and vice versa, and to declare the application of the Married Women (Desertion) Ordinance, 1905, and to amend the said Ordinance.

The Attorney-General said: This Bill was introduced in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of State and it is due to a resolution passed by the Imperial Conference in 1911. An Act has been passed in England to provide for the mutual enforcement of maintenance orders in England and in the Colonies, and that Act contains a section that, if any particular Colony makes a reciprocal condition, His Majesty will apply the Act to that particular Colony. When this Ordinance is passed here an Order in Council will follow applying the British Act to Hongkong, and it will be possible to enforce British maintenance orders here and Hongkong orders in England.

The Bill is mainly concerned with machinery, but it gives power to make a maintenance order against a person who is not resident here. It may be made in the absence of the defendant, but before it can be enforced in England assuming he lives there the order has to be registered in England, and he has to be given the opportunity of showing cause against it. In the same way, if an order was made in England against a person resident here, it can only be enforced here after notice to the defendant, in this Colony. The only power in this Colony to make maintenance orders is under the Married Women's Desertion Ordinance, 1905. The scope of that Ordinance has been a matter of doubt for a good many years because of the definition of the term "married women." It has been thought in some quarters that it referred only to persons of Asiatic race. This is not what it does mean and it is thought better now to make it clear that it applies irrespective of race. That is the effect of clause 12. The Ordinance in question has also been amended so as to give power to increase the amount which may be awarded for maintenance. At present, the sum which may be awarded for maintenance must not exceed 20 dollars and that seems a very small sum. It is proposed to delete that restriction, and to give the Magistrate discretion to fix any sum he thinks reasonable in the particular case. I beg to move the first reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, the resolution was carried and the Bill was read a first time.

AMENDMENT OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend the law relating to criminal procedure in the Supreme Court.

The "Objects and Reasons" attached to the Bill state:—

1.—The object of this Bill is to effect three improvements in the criminal procedure of the Supreme Court.

2.—Clause 2 effects two alterations in the law. In the first place it gives the Full Court power to order a new trial upon a question of law being reserved by the trial judge. It is true that the Court of Criminal Appeal in England has no power to order a new trial, but the Judges have frequently expressed the opinion that that Court ought to have such a power. For instance, in *R. v. Bloom*, 4 Cr. App. R. at p. 23, the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Alverstone) said, "In this case we have a strong illustration of what we have had to observe many times, viz.—the importance that this Court should have power to order a new trial. It is impossible for the Court properly to perform its duties without that power." And in *R. v. Bloom*, 7 Cr. App. R. at p. 8, Darling J. in delivering judgment of the Court, which consisted of Lord Alverstone C. J. and Darling and Hamilton JJ. said, "In this case we desire to repeat and emphasise what the Lord Chief Justice has said on several occasions, that it appears to us after some years' experience of the working of this Act, to be a matter of great regret that we have no power to order a new trial, as can be done on appeal in a civil case where a verdict is set aside on grounds as those on which we feel bound to act to-day. In this Court if a sufficient legal reason is advanced against the conclusion of a judge and jury, we have no alternative but to quash the conviction, and no further proceedings can be taken. This is a case, like many others which have come before us, where it is clearly desirable that all the facts should be submitted again to a jury with an adequate and proper direction. We hope that what we are now saying will be considered by those who have power to amend the law in this respect."

3.—In the second place Clause 2 provides that even if the question reserved might be decided in favour of the accused the Full Court may affirm the conviction if it considers that no substantial miscarriage of justice has actually occurred. This provision is taken from section 4 (1) of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, 7 Edward 7, c. 22. The chief application of this provision in England occurs where the ground alleged is misdirection as to the law or wrongful admission or rejection of evidence. The rule adopted by the Court of Criminal Appeal with regard to evidence wrongfully admitted has been that it will not act upon the above proviso in any case in which it appears to it clear that the jury may have been influenced by the evidence wrongfully admitted: see *R. v. Rodley* (1913) 4 K.B. 468.

4.—Clause 3 proposes to abolish the necessity of calling upon the accused after verdict of guilty has been returned by the jury. The only object of calling upon the accused in this way is to give him an opportunity of moving in arrest of judgment. Motions in arrest of judgment are seldom made and they are very rarely successful. They are of necessity made upon technical grounds. If any such grounds are open to a defended prisoner his counsel may be trusted to bring them forward at the proper time, and an undefended prisoner is extremely unlikely to discover any such grounds. The clause still leaves it open to the accused to move in arrest of judgment after verdict and before sentence. Under the present rule of practice, by which the accused is called upon after verdict in cases of felony, the experience of those conversant with the Courts is that the accused either does not know what to say or else enters once more upon his general defence. This is mere waste of time, and is sometimes distressing, especially in capital cases.

The Attorney-General said: The Bill is intended to effect two main improvements in the criminal procedure of the Supreme Court. At present, if a point of law is reserved after the conviction of a prisoner at the Sessions, and the Full Court is of opinion that the point raised is a good one, there is no option but to quash the conviction, however clear the rest of the evidence, and however clear the guilt of the prisoner may be. It is proposed now to give the Full Court power to confirm the conviction even if the point raised is a good one, provided that the Full Court considers that no substantial miscarriage of justice has occurred. It is impossible for the Court to say whether the jury might not have been influenced by the evidence in properly admitted—assuming it to be a case of that kind—and the Bill proposes to give the Full Court power, on the point reserved, to order a new trial.

The Court of Criminal Appeal has no power to order a new trial, but members of the Court have asked for that power and have gone so far as to say it is impossible to perform their duties properly without it. The Bill proposes to abolish the necessity of calling upon the prisoner after conviction. At present he is called upon to say whether he wished to say anything why judgment should not be passed. Very few prisoners understand that; even Europeans. It is intended to give the man the opportunity of moving in arrest of judgment. The other is rather a useless privilege to give the prisoner. Most prisoners say nothing or they try to reopen their case. It is often very distressing to juries who have just found a man guilty to hear him reopening his case. I have never known a case where calling on the prisoner after the verdict has been of the slightest use. I beg to move the first reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, the resolution was carried and the Bill was read a first time.

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NON-FERROUS METAL INDUSTRY ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill introduced an Ordinance to repeal the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Ordinance, 1910, and the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Amendment Ordinance, 1920.

The "Objects and Reasons" attached to the Bill state:—It is recognised that the licence system introduced by the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Ordinance, 1910, is of no practical use in Hongkong, which, as regards the metal industry, is a transshipping centre and not a producing country.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said: The principal Ordinance was introduced shortly after the termination of the war, shortly after the Armistice—as a part of a general measure to prevent former enemies from obtaining control of essential materials. The Government, sir, were not very enthusiastic about the production of the measure, at the time, but introduced it in deference to public opinion. It has been tried and it is now generally realised that it is not really of any use in Hongkong, which is not really a metal-producing country but a transshipping centre.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, the resolution was carried, and the Bill was read a first time.

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill introduced an Ordinance to amend further the law relating to Companies.

The "Objects and Reasons" attached to the Bill state:—The object of this Bill is to introduce into the Companies Ordinances, 1911-1915, some amendments which experience has shown to be advisable, and to bring the law of the Colony into conformity with the China (Companies) Amendment Order in Council, 1919, which was published in the Gazette of the 30th January, 1920.

1.—Article of association must be printed and it is more convenient that the memorandum of association should also be printed.

2.—Clause 3. (b). In the case of a company taking exactly the same name as that of a company which has been dissolved or is in course of being wound up, the inclusion of the year of its incorporation in the name of the new company will distinguish it from the old company.

(b)—At present a company which registers with a name too nearly resembling that of an existing company cannot be compelled to change its name. The amendment gives the Registrar of Companies power to compel such change.

(c)—In the case of a China company the British Minister, as defined by Section 2 of Ordinance No. 31 of 1915, is the proper person to approve of the change of name.

3.—Clause 4.—Signed copies are used in this colony in the place of office copies.

4.—Clause 5.—The law at present does not provide for the registration of the statutory declaration, although it should form part of the records of the company.

5.—Clause 6.—For the protection of shareholders and the public it is advisable that any communication subject to which the auditors' report is made should be filed with the Registrar of Companies so that it may be available for inspection.

6.—Clause 7. (a). The amendment obviates the necessity for a statutory declaration being filed each year.

(b)—The amendment removes any doubt as to what is intended.

(c)—The amendment removes any doubt as to the meaning to be attached to the word "executed".

7.—Clause 8. (a). It is thought desirable that the names of two principal officers of the company should be printed on all trade circulars and business letters on which the name of the company appears.

(b)—The Chinese characters prescribed at present for China companies do not convey the meaning intended.

(c)—The present penalty clause for Section 61 refers only to sub-section (1) (a) of the section. The new sub-section now proposed is general.

(d)—This amendment is consequential on the above amendments.

8.—Clause 9.—It seems unnecessary to require private companies to lay profit and loss accounts, balance sheets and reports before a general meeting, or to require them to circulate balance sheets and reports to the members. Section 27 of the principal Ordinance expressly provides that private companies need not file profit and loss accounts and balance sheets.

9.—Clause 10.—The amendment prevents a company, which has never been capable of doing any business, from remaining on the register for more than one year. It is considered that no useful purpose is served by keeping on the register a company which fails to commence business within a year of its incorporation.

10.—Clause 11.—In the absence of these particulars it is practically impossible to trace Chinese owners of shares, the result being that they escape from any liability which may attach to their shares.

11.—Clause 12.—A prescribed form is unnecessary. It is more convenient that the verification should be to the satisfaction of the Registrar of Companies.

12.—Clause 13.—This gives the Governor power to alter or add to any of the forms or fees in the schedules to the principal Ordinance.

13.—Clause 14.—In the winding up of China companies or Hongkong China companies it might become necessary to appoint more than one official receiver in China. The amendment enables this to be done.

14.—Clause 15.—Creditors and contributors can always inspect the accounts in the Official Receiver's Office, and it seems sufficient to publish a summary of the account in the Gazette.

15.—Clause 16.—This amendment is rendered necessary by the amendment of Section 217.

17.—Clause 17.—It is more convenient that all moneys in the Companies Liquidation Account at Hongkong should be in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer.

18.—Clause 18.—This amendment is made in order to render it clear that the fees referred to in Section 223 are for documents prepared, as well as certified, by the Registrar. The fees for certifying documents prepared outside the registry appear in Clause 22.

19.—Clause 19.—This amendment is consequential on Clause 13.

20.—Clause 20. (a). It is unnecessary to prescribe a time.

(b)—A prescribed form of certification is unnecessary.

21.—Clause 21.—This gives the Governor power to prescribe certain forms.

22.—Clause 22.—These fees are considered reasonable. Some of them were not provided for, because, apparently, the documents and work in respect of which they are charged were not contemplated. The only fee which needs explanation is that for initialling alterations. Its object is to ensure that correct copies are submitted for collating and certifying. In one set of documents, which was sent to the Registrar of Companies to be certified, over 1,800 alterations had to be initialled.

23.—Clause 23.—The company is not in existence at the time that this notice has to be sent. The promoters are, therefore, the proper persons to send it.

24.—Clauses 24, 25 and 26.—Clauses 25 and 26 contain the provisions of Articles 3 and 4 of the China (Companies) Amendment Order in Council, 1919, and Clause 24 makes a necessary consequential amendment.

25.—Clause 27.—Clause 27 of the Bill introduces the provisions of the Companies Act, 1913.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said:—The reason I have to introduce this Bill is to introduce here the provisions of the China Companies Amendment Order in Council, 1919. The provisions appear in Clauses 25 and 26 of the Bill. They are an attempt to obtain a fuller control, by the British authorities in China, over companies registered here but which carry on all their business and have their assets in China. The original China Companies Order in Council provided that such companies must have a majority of British directors, but it was found that that did not give a sufficient control, because directors might be resident outside China altogether and so be out of the jurisdiction of British authorities in China. The recent Order provides that a person who exercises the general substantial control of the company must reside in China, and must be a British subject, thus giving the British courts in China sufficient jurisdiction over such companies. As the company is registered here, and as the British courts are in China, exercise jurisdiction in accordance with our Ordinances, it is necessary to introduce here similar provisions to those of this Order-in-Council. There has been considerable delay in introducing these provisions here. It was due to the discussion of the effect of the recent Order-in-Council both with the authorities in China and those in the United Kingdom. There was a certain amount of inconvenience and alarm at the time, but I think the inconvenience has disappeared, and things have settled down quite quietly, under the Order-in-Council. A number of other amendments in the Companies' Ordinance have been collected and are now embodied in this Bill. I do not think, I need, at this stage, go into them fully, they are most of them matters of detail. The Bill was referred to the Chamber of Commerce on two occasions. On the first occasion we adopted all the proposals of the Chamber. One was that which appears in paragraph (a) Clause 8 to the effect that a company must have the names of two principal officers printed on all the circulars, show cards, and business letters on which the name of the company appears. The Bill does not specify what principal officers, but gives the company a certain discretion as to which two they would like to place on their circulars. Clause 16 is also amended on the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce and provides that the liquidators' account of companies' winding-up need not be printed and circulated to all the shareholders and contributors, but a summary of it shall be published in the Gazette. The chief objection to circulating the account is that it means extra expense. We have also omitted, on the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce, one provision which appears in the original draft. One of the members of the Committee appointed to consider this Bill took exception to the form of the Bill. It is, of course, in some ways objectionable that the law should be amended by the deletion of words and the insertion of other words, because it does not show very clearly what the new provision is exactly. But, for my part, I think there is something to be said for that method. If you take the original and the amended Bill and look at them side by side it is perfectly clear what alterations have been made, whereas, if one re-drafts the whole section it is very hard to say what change is made by the amending Act. In this case we are going to adopt the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce. The Bill was referred again to the Chamber at a later date and four criticisms were made. On Clause 13 it was proposed to give the Governor in Council power to alter, that is, to add to, or rescind, or increase, or decrease any of the fees payable to the Registrar of Companies. It is suggested that perhaps this is an unusual power to give the Governor in Council. It is not unusual here, though, of course, it is unusual in England; to give such power to the Executive. But the Government are prepared to reconsider that point, if necessary, and to alter the Section so as to give the Legislative Council power to approve what is passed by the Governor in Council, if members think that that should be done. In Clause 25 the Chamber suggested that the clause at the first line should be "where substantial control

of the business of the company is exercised." The Government are unable to accept that proposal because we have to follow the exact wording of the China Companies Order in Council. The last clause of the Bill introduces here the provisions of the Companies Act, 1913, which is to the effect that, if a private company fails to comply with its articles which restrict it in certain ways, it ceases to have the privileges conferred on private companies by the Ordinances. A private company is defined in the principal Ordinance as a company which, by articles, restricts itself in certain ways. There is nothing, at present, to prevent a company inserting them in its articles, disregarding them, and going on its way with all the privileges of a private company while not keeping to all the liabilities of a private company. This provides that if it ceases to do so, it ceases to enjoy the privileges of the Ordinance conferred on private companies. I beg to move the first reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, the resolution was carried, and the Bill was read a first time.

ADJOURNMENT. H.E. the GOVERNOR: The Council will now adjourn to this day week at 2.30 p.m.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was afterwards held, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

A HARBOUR OFFICE VOTE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,000 in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, Special Expenditure, New Hull for H.D. 3.

The CHAIRMAN: The accepted tender by Kwong Hip Loong for a new hull is \$7,000. A sum of \$6,000 is provided in the Estimates. Therefore, \$1,000 more is required.

Approved.

MOTOR MEAT AND POULTRY VANS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$21,500 on account of Sanitary Department, Special Expenditure, Motor Meat and Poultry Vans.

The CHAIRMAN: For these motor meat and poultry vans the sum of \$15,000 was provided in 1920, but the vote lapsed because the vans were not delivered. The cost of the vans is considerably more than was estimated and certain incidental expenses bring the total cost to \$21,500, which is now asked for.

Approved.

COST OF THE CENSUS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$10,000 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Special Expenditure, Census Expenses.

The CHAIRMAN: The amount provided was \$15,000. The actual cost is estimated at about \$24,000. To be on the safe side we are asking for a total of \$23,000.

Approved.

THE SCOTTISH UNIT OF THE DEFENCE CORPS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$7,000 in aid of the vote Military Expenditure, B—Volunteer Defence Corps, Other Charges, Uniform, including boots.

The CHAIRMAN: This additional sum is required principally for the Scottish Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps. The numbers are greater than had been expected, and it may be necessary owing to the popularity of the particular Company to come to the Council for more money later on.

Approved.

A HOSPITAL NEED.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$150 on account of Medical Department, Other Charges, Sterilizer for the operating theatre.

The CHAIRMAN: The steriliser got out of order and, as it was very urgently needed another was bought. It is desirable that there should be two in case of a breakdown of one of them.

Approved.

A PRAYA IMPROVEMENT.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$25,000 on account of Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Communications, Roads: Raising the Praya Wall, Surfacing with setts in the Government portion of roadway between Whitty Street and Kennedy Town—between the tracks, and surfacing the remainder of road with Macadam.

The CHAIRMAN: The Tramway Co. is now relaying its track and it is desirable that the track, the roadway and the Praya wall should be raised. The total cost is estimated at \$73,719, but much of this work consists of improving the carriage way, surfacing, and this can stand over till next year. The immediate and essential work is the raising of the Praya wall, surfacing with setts, the portion of the roadway between Whitty Street and Kennedy Town, for which the Government is responsible, and surfacing the remainder of the road with macadam. The total cost of this urgent work is \$25,000, and that amount is now asked for.

Approved.

PRAYA EAST RECLAMATION SCHEME.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$194,800 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Praya-East Reclamation Scheme, (40) Road improvement at Arsenal Street, Reclamation and alterations of buildings.

The CHAIRMAN: The sum required for reclamation of the buildings and land included in numbers 5, 6, 7 and 8 on the Praya East known as Blue Buildings is \$190,000 and the marine rights of that land and of marine lot 65 come to \$104,800 which will make a total of \$294,800. The provision made in the Estimates under Public Works Extraordinary, item 40, is \$100,000, and this vote is for the balance. I may add that it will eventually be a very profitable thing for the Government to acquire these buildings and marine rights so that I trust we shall not be out of our money very long.

Approved.

FIRE BRIGADE VOTE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$18,600 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, B—Fire Brigade, Special Expenditure, one Extension Ladder.

The CHAIRMAN: This was urgently required; another extension ladder.

Approved.

REPAIRS TO RAILWAY EMBANKMENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$4,700 on account of Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Repairs to Railway Embankment.

The CHAIRMAN: This is an embankment at the fifteenth mile on the railway. It is hoped in rebuilding to divert the rush of water which comes from the river, and so avert the washing away of the bank. The original work was not sufficiently good.

Approved.

ADDITIONS TO REVENUE PROTECTION STAFF.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$3,947 in aid of the vote Imports and Exports Department, Personal Emoluments.

The CHAIRMAN: It has been necessary on account of the increased liquor duties and the smuggling of opium to add to the staff one European officer and ten Chinese revenue officers. This amount is required for their salaries.

Approved.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: What is the cause of the excess?

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS explained that it was not intended originally to purchase the whole of the buildings and marine rights.

The CHAIRMAN: I can show members who desire to see it, a plan. The original intention was to resume only as much as we required for the 100ft. road, making an imaginary diagonal line across the property, but that was found to be not so good a bargain for the Government as resuming the whole. By this, the Government has a portion of the Praya East, which will probably become most valuable, and a part of which may be required for public purposes which were not foreseen when the original plan was made.

Approved.

THE OFFICE ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$18,600 in aid of the vote Police and Fire Brigade, Special Expenditure, Difference between cost of two motor pumps (\$1,000) and amount provided for in the Estimates for one motor pump (\$2,400) and one patrol wagon (\$7,000).

The CHAIRMAN: There was provision made for a patrol wagon but the needs of the Fire Brigade in Victoria are urgent and it has been decided to get two more motor pumps for Victoria instead of one patrol wagon. There are three motor pumps, one of which has been sent over to Kowloon. There will now be four motor pumps available for Victoria. The increased cost of the pumps is due to drop of exchange and rising prices at home.

Approved.

NEW BUOYS FOR DEEP BAY CHANNEL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$450 on account of Harbour Master's Department, Other Charges, New buoys for Deep Bay Channel.

The CHAIRMAN: These buoys have disappeared. They have either sunk or drifted away and it is necessary to replace them. This is since the buoys were laid down some years ago.

Approved.

REPAIRS TO RAILWAY EMBANKMENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$4,700 on account of Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Repairs to Railway Embankment.

The CHAIRMAN: This is an embankment at the fifteenth mile on the railway. It is hoped in rebuilding to divert the rush of water which comes from the river, and so avert the washing away of the bank. The original work was not sufficiently good.

Approved.

ADDITIONS TO REVENUE PROTECTION STAFF.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$3,947 in aid of the vote Imports and Exports Department, Personal Emoluments.

The CHAIRMAN: It has been necessary on account of the increased liquor duties and the smuggling of opium to add to the staff one European officer and ten Chinese revenue officers. This amount is required for their salaries.

Approved.

BELLICOS GIRLS SCHOOL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$10,500 on account of Public Works, Extraordinary, Buildings, Bellicos Girls' School—Adaptation and alterations to recently erected teachers' room and existing cloak room to Class Rooms, etc.

The CHAIRMAN: These are rooms urgently required at Bellicos Girls' School. The buildings are very crowded and no doubt further work will be required later on. This work is urgent.

Approved.

MOTOR COACHES AND TRAILER.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$283,000 on account of Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, two Motor Coaches and one Trailer.

The CHAIRMAN: This sum is the equivalent of gold dollars 127,000. Hon. members are aware of the purchase of two motor coaches and one trailer. This amount is required for the purchase and also includes the cost of sending our locomotive superintendent to America to superintend the construction.

Approved.

CAPE D'AGUILAR WIRELESS STATION.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,800 in aid of the vote, Post Office, Personal Emolument, Salary for Mr. Bradshaw, Superintendent of Wireless Telegraphy, for the period from 1st June to 31st December, 1931.

The CHAIRMAN: This amount is to provide the staff for the wireless station at Cape D'Aguliar. This sum is required for the salary of the Superintendent. Other sums will be required later for the staff. The new staff will take over from the Naval Staff probably within the next two months.

Approved.

THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,012 in aid of the vote Medical Department, Office of Health Officer of Port, Personal Emolument.

The CHAIRMAN: This is a payment to Dr. Jordan, and is one of the terms for the relinquishment of the post of Port Health Officer. He is leaving the Colony this afternoon.

Approved.

IMPROVEMENTS TO KOWLOON BUILDINGS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Kowloon, Buildings, Improvements to Buildings.

The CHAIRMAN: The sum of \$1,500 was provided for building improvements in Kowloon. So much work has fallen on this vote including a sum of \$566 for electric lights and fans for Kowloon British School that the vote is exhausted, and it is estimated that a further \$1,000 is required this year.

Approved.

FIRE BRIGADE EQUIPMENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$850 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, B—Fire Brigade, Special Expenditure, one Extension Ladder.

The CHAIRMAN: This was urgently required; another extension ladder.

Approved.

(Continued on page 7.)

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED SELECTION OF HALF HOSE IN SILK, LISLE THREAD, SILK AND WOOL AND ALL WOOL. PURE WOOL LIGHT WEIGHT SOCKS IN PLAIN COLOURS, CHECKS, STRIPES AND EMBROIDERED CLOX. Prices Ranging from \$1.50 to \$4.50 pr.



THIS SOCK, AS SHOWN, IS IDEAL FOR SUMMER WEAR. IT IS THIN, COOL, PERFECT FITTING, YET DURABLE AND PRACTICALLY HOLE-PROOF. THE PRICES OF INTERWOVEN ARE—Lisle \$1.75 Silk \$3.25 pr.

OTHER GRADES OF HALF HOSE ARE "WIRE-TIPPED" \$1.50 PR, AND THE "LILY OF FRANCE" IN A HEAVY SILK \$3.50 TO \$5.00 PR. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[15]

FAMOUS WHISKIES AT REDUCED PRICES

	Per doz.	Per bot.
ROYAL GEORGE—EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR	\$40	\$3.50
DUNVILLES TWO CROWN—SPECIAL SCOTCH	40	3.50
WHITE HORSE CELLAR	44	3.75
NAPIER JOHNSTONE—SQUARE BOTTLES	44	3.75
PALL MALL—GUARANTEED 11 YEARS OLD	45	3.80

For Coast and Ships orders of not less than 1 dozen \$12 per case should be deducted from the above prices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS

NEW! JUST STOCK RECEIVED

ANDERSON'S (THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 3146

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER SUITINGS IN WHITE SERGES CASHMERES and FLANNELS. WE INVITE YOU TO INSPECT OUR CELEBRATED "TAIPO CLOTH" FOR SUMMER WEAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having CHANGED HIS RESIDENCE from Hongkong to Macao at the beginning of the month of May last, and having on that occasion agreed with his Creditors in Hongkong to settle his accounts in the locality of his new residence, and not having to date, received any collecting documents, he hereby informs his Creditors to present their BILLS to the Banco Nacional Ultramarino (Macao) from the 1st to the 5th of July next, so that they may be paid immediately.

RODRIGO MARIN CHAVES.
Macao, 24th June, 1921. 1099

CONSULATE OF PORTUGAL, HONGKONG.

IN order to avoid any wrong interpretation with reference to the Notice published here on the 16th and 17th June by the ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS AT MACAO, it is hereby informed that the TENDER is only referred to the supply of communications by cable and their accessories not including the installation thereof.

G. FERNANDES,
Acting Consul for Portugal,
Hongkong, June 23rd, 1921. 1110

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25TH,
at 9 P.M.

A MUSICAL TREAT
A MUSICAL TREAT
A MUSICAL TREAT
A MUSICAL TREAT

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. J. R. Wyndham & Co., Officers, The Band of the 2nd BATT. WILTSHIRE REGIMENT will perform, assisted by several well-known LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

ILLUMINATIONS.
REFRESHMENT BUFFET.

Admission \$1.00 (by permission of the Government). 1101

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"LAHORE"
Arrived Hongkong, on June 23rd, 1921.
FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From Penang, Gulf of B. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 23rd, 1921. 1102

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship
"KLEIST,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary, before Noon, To-day.
Goods not cleared by July 1st, 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 24th, 1921. 1103

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES
ORDINANCES, 1911 to 1915,
and

IN THE MATTER OF THE FOO SANG HONG, LTD. (In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the FOO SANG HONG, LIMITED, (In Liquidation) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 111, Des Voeux Road, Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th July, 1921, at 4.00 P.M. for the purposes provided in such section.

WOO YEE TUNG,
Liquidator.

Dated 22nd June, 1921. 1104

INTIMATIONS

G. R.
NOTICE.

THE owners of TRUCKS, TROLLEYS, CARS and VANS are hereby notified that their VEHICLE LICENSES are due for RENEWAL on July 1st, 1921.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, June 21st, 1921. 1085

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 8143 in this Company standing in the name of RHODESICK McNEIL CAMPBELL and HENRY MORRIS of Shanghai, China, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof, the above Document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, June 22nd, 1921. 1087

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATE No. 4372 for 12 old silver shares No. 1437/88 now converted into 60 Gold Shares in this Society standing in the name of Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTS BEACH (Deceased), late of READING, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and a Certificate for the 60 Gold Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 24th, 1921. 1084

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

AN EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at the HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, JUNE 25TH, commencing at 4 P.M.
The Charge for Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price. The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Programmes may be obtained from Messrs. NISBETH & Co., on FRIDAY, 24th JUNE, price 20 cents.
Hongkong, June 21st, 1921. 1083

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 27th day of JUNE, 1921, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of CROWN LAND adjoining Island No. 2395 near Wong Nei-chong Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from the 9th July, 1912.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
Lot 1, bounded by the sea on the north and east, and by the road on the south and west.	1.00 0.00 0.00	11	4,000

G. R.
SALE by tender of W.D. Vessel "HERCULES"

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above-named vessel with Engines and Boilers and various spare stores.
Tender forms will be issued on application to the undersigned.
Tender forms to reach the Ordnance Office, not later than 12 Noon, JULY 12th, 1921.
The vessel is now lying at R.A.S.C. Pier and can be viewed on production of form of tender to the Officer in charge Transport, R.A.S.C.
Particulars of the vessel are:—

Steam vessel.
Length ... 85 feet.
Beam ... 17 " 2 inches.
Depth ... 10 " 3 "
Displacement Tonnage ... 170.
Horse Power ... 350.
Knots ... 10.
Working pressure per sq. in. 150 lbs.
Engines by Cox & Co. Palmouth.
Vessel built at Palmouth.
Construction of vessel, Wood up to water line, iron plated above.
Approximate carrying capacity:—
25 Tons or 100 Passengers.
E. G. SPINKS, Captain,
Ordnance Officer.

R.A.O.C. Depot,
Queen's Road East. 1046

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for:—
Borneo, C.K., L.M., L.N., L.R., L.V., L.W., M.A., M.E., M.S.

TO LET.

FURNISHED or Unfurnished, KELLET CREST, No. 66, The Peak.
Box No. 1053.
Care of Daily Press Office. 1030

WANTED.

WANTED in October FURNISHED HOUSE or LARGE FLAT.
Reply to:—
Box No. 1081.
Care of Daily Press Office. 1081

WANTED.

ENGINEERING, MACHINERY, & HARDWARE ASSISTANT (Chinese) for outport Agency. Must be good Salesman. Permanent position. Good prospects for energetic man.
Apply giving Age, full particulars of Experience and Salary expected to:—
Box No. 1035.
Care of Daily Press Office. 1035

FOR SALE.

5 SEATER MAXWELL CAR, Tyres practically new; Engine just been overhauled, \$1,400 or best offer.
Apply:—
Box 1091,
Care of Daily Press Office. 1091

DAIRY FARM NEWS

JUST RECEIVED

GRUYERE CHEESE, \$1.30 per lb.
EDAM, \$3.50 " ball.
HADDUCKS, 0.70 " lb.
KIPPERS, 0.60 " "

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. 53

JAPANESE
NEW COMMEMORATIVE
STAMPS.

50th anniversary of

Postal System,
11 SENS AND 3 SENS
PICTORIAL.

at 10 cents per set of 2 Stamps.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Philatelic Goods, Post Cards, Toys, etc.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 630. 58

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 24, D'Almeida Street, Telephone No. 2332.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS—
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—
VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS—
EXCELLENT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. 78

NOW ON SALE.

"DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE"

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, Etc.

for 1921
59th ANNUAL EDITION

1,600 PAGES, 14 MAPS!
SPECIAL NEW MAP OF HONGKONG AND THE NEW TERRITORIES.

Price ... 812
Abridged Edition ... 48

INTIMATION

OLD
BROWN
BRANDY.

25 Years in wood.

Specially selected for

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 618.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux St., C.
London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, June 24th, 1921.

SINGAPORE THE NAVAL KEY
TO THE FAR EAST.

There was a significant allusion to "that great port Singapore" in Mr. Winstan Churchill's speech at the Conference of the Premiers of the Dominions, when he referred to the subject of our strategic position in the Pacific.

Unfortunately there has been some mutilation of the cable in transmission, but the purport of the message is clear enough. It confirms the rumour, in terms clear enough, that Singapore in the future is to supersede Hongkong as the headquarters of the British Fleet in these waters. This recommendation was made by Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe in his report last year to the Commonwealth Cabinet on the sea defence of Australia, and the recommendation is said to have been endorsed by the Admirals of the China Squadron, the East Indies Squadron and the Australian Squadron who met in conference at Penang in the Spring of this year. Admiral Jellicoe's conclusion was that it was not possible to consider the naval requirements of Australia without taking into account also the naval requirements of the Pacific and Indian Oceans as a whole. He wrote:—

"The question is one of co-operation between the naval forces of the Empire stationed in Far Eastern waters. Sea communications in Indian and Chinese waters, as well as in the remainder of the Pacific, are matters of concern to the people of Australia, and New Zealand; and, conversely, the safety of sea communications in the South Pacific and in China are of interest to the people of India. Similarly, the safety of the bases at Colombo and Singapore is vital to Australia and New Zealand; and the safety of Sydney and other naval bases in the South Pacific, and of Singapore and Colombo, is of the greatest importance to India. Even the prosperity of South Africa is associated, though in a lesser degree, with this question, whilst Canada is greatly concerned in the matter. It will be seen,

therefore, that the Far Eastern naval problem is one which concerns the Empire as a whole. Only one conclusion can be drawn, viz.:—That the Far Eastern Fleet should be provided by those constituent parts of the Empire, including Great Britain, for which it is of vital necessity, and that there should be the closest co-operation, with utility of direction in war, between the various squadrons composing that fleet."

Viscount Jellicoe regarded Singapore as "undoubtedly the naval key to the Far East," and Colombo as only second in importance to Singapore. Beyond losing its present status as the naval headquarters in the Far East, we do not imagine that Hongkong would suffer in any material respect by the adoption of these proposals. A British Squadron would still be maintained, of course, in these waters, and its strength is not likely to undergo any serious diminution. Hongkong would still be the base of the fleet, and we should think it improbable that the shore establishment would suffer any very noticeable reduction. The general effect of the proposals would seem to be to increase British naval expenditure in this part of the world. Under this scheme of naval co-operation in the Pacific, it is proposed that the general direction of the operations of the Far Eastern Fleet should be delegated by the Admiralty to a flag officer of high rank residing at Singapore and assisted by a strong staff. This, in fact, was practically what happened during the war, for Admiral Tupper spent a large part of his time ashore at Singapore. While the status of Singapore would be greatly enhanced under the new scheme, and an important naval establishment would be steadily built up there, we derive the impression from the meagre details at present available that while Hongkong would suffer some loss of dignity there would be little material change in the present features of the station. It would still remain, presumably, the principal base of the China Squadron, and the shore establishment would probably continue pretty much what it is at the present time. There would be no prospect of its further extension or development, but we do not expect to see in the present generation the Naval Dockyard establishment disappear and become available for the much-needed extension of the business centre of the city, however devoutly that consummation may be wished.

Owing to the fact that China did not show up well in the Far Eastern Games a body has now been formed for the purpose of promoting athletics among the Chinese.

Amongst the passengers who left by the Blue Funnel liner *Anchise*, yesterday, were Dr. and Mrs. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Egan Ormiston, Commander Hodgson, Mr. Denman Fuller, and Mr. Colbourne Little.

An inquest on the body of Harold Entwistle, ex-First Class Stoker on H.M.S. *Lockhafer*, held at H.B.M. Consul-General, Hankow, resulted in the return of a verdict of accidental death by falling overboard in a dangerous part of the river.

The Peking Government has conferred upon Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge, engineer-in-chief and manager of the Municipal Electricity Department, and Mr. C. S. Taylor, power engineer of the Electricity Department, the fourth and fifth orders respectively of the Chiao-chow decoration. Mr. Taylor is at present in England.

The United States Army transport *Merritt* will probably sail from Manila for Vladivostok next month for the purpose of bringing to the Philippines the bodies of several American soldiers who were killed with the expeditionary force in Siberia. It is stated that the bodies will be transhipped at Manila for the United States.

A few hours after the China Merchants' str. *Kwangshai* left Hongkong for Shanghai, recently, a fire broke out on the deck near to the funnel. After a hard fight, in which several of their number received minor injuries, the crew extinguished the blaze. The ship's commander received injuries which necessitated his being taken to hospital for treatment. Passengers on board said that the outbreak was probably due to some dry wood which was stored next to the funnel.

A Chinese married woman has complained to the police that a man whom she did not know entered her flat at No. 8, Square Street, by the staircase door during the morning and told her to accompany him to Sunwui. When she refused, he pressed her on to the floor and attempted to take a bangle from her. She shouted "thief" and "save life," which brought her amah, who was in the kitchen, to her assistance. Locking both women in the cubicle, the intruder went to the next cubicle and stole a rattan basket containing cloth, money and jewellery to the value of \$147. The woman exhibited some scratches on her wrists alleged to have been caused by the robber, but the inmates of the floor below state that they did not hear any sound of a struggle.

The President of the Republic and other recognised Confucian leaders have organised a Society for the purpose of republishing the doctrines of Confucius as well as the speeches and maxims of Yen-tze, Chu-tze, and Mencius. It is explained that the object is not antagonistic to the New Thought movement in the country, but it is felt to be in the interests of the nation that the great body of the doctrine on which their faith and civilisation has been reared should not be obscured by the enthusiasm evinced by the younger generation for foreign education.

An armed robbery is reported from Shekshan, a village on the outskirts of Hongkong. At about 11 p.m. on June 22nd, a farmer, his wife and family were awakened by the door of their house being broken open. Before the farmer could arm himself, six men burst into the house. Two of them, armed with revolvers, led the way, followed by one carrying a torch. One of the armed men seized the farmer's wife and, placing his revolver against her breast, threatened immediate death if she attempted to give the alarm. The farmer was treated similarly by the other armed man. After driving the husband and wife and their children into a cubicle, and placing a guard over them, the robbers stole clothing, jewellery and money to the value of \$278.50.

We regret to record the death of Mr. J. G. T. Pooley, advocate and solicitor, senior partner in the firm of solicitors, Pooley & Co., Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., which took place at the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, yesterday, at 2 p.m. Mr. Pooley was an intending passenger by the *Empress of Russia*, which sailed yesterday. He arrived in the Colony on Saturday afternoon, by the *Takado*, and was apparently in good health. On Wednesday, he complained of feeling feverish, and in the afternoon was removed to the Government Civil Hospital in a delicate condition. He became worse, and the medical opinion was that Mr. Pooley was suffering from malignant malaria. Mr. Pooley had resided in the Federated Malay States for about twenty years. The funeral will take place this evening at 5 o'clock.

CORRESPONDENCE
THE MACAO ELECTION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir,—With reference to the statement that appeared in your columns last week, that very little enthusiasm seems to be manifested by the community of Macao for the forthcoming election of new representatives in both Chambers of Congress, I am requested by several residents to call your attention to the fact that this is not the first time that statements appearing in your paper about Macao have had to be corrected in a subsequent issue.

The journal *O Liberal* is being published twice a week until the election. Most of the canvassing is being done personally, for there are probably not more than 500 voters altogether. Very little would be gained by the bill-posting and free motor rides in vogue in more extensive communities, where the electorate expects and is impressed by such methods. Your correspondent in Macao must not lead your readers into thinking that the Portuguese are indifferent as to their representation in Congress, for nothing could be more erroneous—Yours faithfully,

GEORGE H. RAINER.

Macao, June 21st, 1921.

THE VISIT OF ARCHBISHOP MANNIX.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir,—Staunch "Catholic" leaves us in ad perplexity. Who are his "enemies" to whom he is "sticking" so loyally?

And why his apotheosis of Archbishop Mannix? We Australians are possibly more acquainted with the ramifications of the "Staunch Catholic" than perhaps is the "Staunch Catholic" and have not the slightest doubt that had the British Empire in general listened to the exhortations of this man during the great war our friend "Staunch Catholic" might at this moment be doing his eighteen-hour day of hard labour at a few marks a day for some affluent German master.

Is he sore at not having achieved this ambition?—Yours, etc.,

C. F. P.

Canton, June 22nd, 1921.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will inform your correspondents "Loyalist," "Another Loyalist," and "Ulster Scot" of my entire sympathy with them in the matter of Archbishop Mannix—Yours faithfully,

GEORGE H. RAINER.

Macao, June 21st, 1921.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir,—The correspondence on the subject of the visit of Archbishop Mannix still continues. In this morning's paper we are treated to letters by "Patriotic Atheist" and "Free-thinker." Will these people remember that this is a purely private matter which concerns only the Catholics of this Colony, and then only those Catholics who place the things that are God's above those that are Caesar's; in other words, who are prepared to forget for the moment their political differences, if any, in the interests of the work of Christ's Church in China?

His Grace will not arrive until tomorrow (Friday) morning. While there will possibly be a number of non-Catholics present at the sermon, the concert is a purely private. Catholics function which is being held in the Club Hall, the accommodation of which is very limited—I am, etc.,

A. M. D. G.

Hongkong, June 23rd, 1921.

CABLES

LATENT CABLES.

[THROUGH ROUTER'S AGENCY.]

MYSTERY OF THE SEA.
EXPLANATION BY NEW YORK
POLICE.

LONDON, June 23rd.
The mystery of the sea, which has aroused considerable interest and speculation in America, namely, the recent disappearance of various small steamers in the North Atlantic, has, apparently, been explained by a statement of the Police in New York that documents seized eighteen months ago in a raid on the headquarters of the United States and Canada disclosed a plot to seize American vessels at sea by placing on them sufficient men to overpower the remainder of the crew and to divert the vessels to ports in Soviet Russia.

Several arrests were made when the documents were seized and the persons implicated in the plot were deported.

DISCOUNT RATE.

LONDON, June 23rd.
The Bank of England discount rate has been reduced to 6 per cent.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.
SHIMIDZU AT WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, June 23rd.
At Wimbledon, in the third round of the singles, Shimidzu beat Turnbull, 6-3, 7-5, 6-1.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

ALLEGED DISSATISFACTION OF
DOMINION PREMIERS.

LONDON, June 23rd.
The *Manchester Guardian* London correspondent says that the Imperial Conference has accepted the Foreign Office's plea against the publication of Lord Curzon's address, because a number of delicate international questions are involved. He says, however, that Lord Curzon made a long and comprehensive survey of the principles guiding British foreign policy throughout the world. This important question will be examined, probably, at the beginning of next week.

The correspondent adds that Foreign Office officials will be present. Diplomatic ways make it exceedingly difficult to give practical effect to the Dominions' claim to a real voice in foreign affairs. Some of the Dominion Premiers are dissatisfied, and the problem will be discussed at later proceedings.

EARLIER CABLES.

MR. CHURCHILL ON THE CROWN
COLONIES.

LONDON, June 22nd.
Mr. Churchill, in a statement upon the Crown Colonies and the dependencies at the Imperial Conference yesterday, dwelt on the post-war depression as affecting them compared with war time prosperity. "We have been approached with pressure to enforce schemes of compulsory limitation of output, but are unable to accept such schemes," he said. "We must in no wise lose heart about our splendid tropical possessions, but must endeavour to secure them credit and money to provide technical apparatus to develop their resources, especially now that the American exchange is largely against us. This was a matter which should more largely engage the sympathies and interest of the self-governing Dominions." In this regard Mr. Churchill paid a tribute to the action of Canada in 1920 in concluding a trade agreement with the West Indies as a remarkable instance of Imperial Preference and of the promotion of the unity of the Empire through the development of communications, besides making Canada economically a far more complete entity. Mr. Churchill added that we continued slowly to develop Imperial communications, though we have very little money. The great expense in Palestine and Mesopotamia imposed such burdens that everything as regards the Crown Colonies had to be very severely pruned.

Mr. Churchill, referring to the Federal Malay States, outlined the history of their railways and telegraph connections, and said that the States form a most important feature of our administration. He recalled the gift of the battleship *Malaya* just in the nick of time for it to be ready, and said that had our dreams of a great sea battle materialized these ships of the *Queen Elizabeth* type would have played a most decisive part in turning the head of the enemy's line. "In so many other ways the Federated Malay States had voluntarily come to our aid. They had given us more assistance than any other part of the Colonial Empire had been able to do. They were now hard-hit on account of tin and rubber prices. These conditions were temporary. A modern world cannot get on without these commodities."

"When I mention the name of the great port of Singapore," Mr. Churchill said, "that is a matter prevailing (?), but I am convinced that the conference will have the name brought before them on other days when we discuss Pacific strategy generally, but (and) it will certainly bulk increasingly and largely in all our minds as the years go by."

UNION OF SCOTTISH
CHURCHES.

BILL BEFORE PARLIAMENT

LONDON, June 23rd.
An important step towards the union of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church was taken in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Church of Scotland Bill giving episcopal freedom to the Church of Scotland and legalizing certain articles of faith which are an initial preliminary to the union. The question of endowments will be dealt with in a later measure.

LATEST CABLES.

NEW IRISH PARLIAMENT.
HOPE OF PEACE.

LONDON, June 23rd.
New hopes of Irish peace have been awakened by the Kipp's appeal at Belfast, commenting on the *Freeman's Journal* says that peace is essential in order to give peace-makers a fair field to realize His Majesty's desires, which are equally the desires of the Irish nation.

EARLIER CABLES.

THEIR MAJESTIES AT OPENING
CEREMONY.

THE KING'S APPEAL TO IRISHMEN.

LONDON, June 22nd.
Their Majesties the King and Queen performed the opening ceremony of the North Irish Parliament in the City Hall, at Belfast, amidst a wonderful spontaneous outburst of loyalty, wealth of pageantry and impressive ancient ceremonial. There was unparalleled enthusiasm among the hundreds of thousands of people, and the streets were gaily decorated, and lined with troops and police.

CONCLUSION OF ROYAL VISIT.

LONDON, June 22nd.
Their Majesties have concluded their visit to Belfast, and have gone on board the royal yacht. Everything passed off excellently. At the opening of the speech, His Majesty said that the eyes of the whole Empire were on Ireland—an Empire in which many races and nations had come together, despite ancient feuds, and in which new nations were born within the lifetime of the youngest there present. His Majesty earnestly trusted that Southern Ireland would shortly parallel what was now passing in that hall, and hoped that the historic gathering may be a prelude to the day when the Irish, under one or two Parliaments as they themselves decide, may work together in common love for Ireland.

Later.
Their Majesties had an immense welcome at Belfast and there were scenes of unbounded enthusiasm. The royal yacht, escorted by 2 battleships, 2 light cruisers, and 9 destroyers, with aeroplanes overhead, arrived at Donegall Quay, where the scene was magnificent. All the anchored vessels were beflagged, and an enormous crowd of cheering Irishmen, and their Majesties, who were received by the Lord-Lieutenant, Sir Nevill Macready, Vice-Admiral Gaunt and a guard of honour of the Irish Constabulary. Their Majesty went in a procession in an open State carriage, escorted by the 10th Hussars. The half-a-mile route to the City Hall was lined with six battalions of infantry, and was packed with most enthusiastic crowds.

Their Majesties were received at the City Hall by the Premier of Northern Ireland, the Lord Mayor of Belfast, Sir Hamar Greenwood, and a guard of honour of the Ulster Rifles. The scene was of surpassing splendour and the hall was filled with distinguished people. The arrival of their Majesties was announced by a flourish of trumpets. Their Majesties, attended by the royal and viceregal officers of the Household—all in glittering State dress—entered, proceeded by the Gallery carrying the Sword of State. There was a solemn silence as their Majesties took their seats on the thrones. This was followed by the quinquennial ceremony of summoning the Commons, after which prayers were offered by the Primate of Ireland, the Moderator of the General Assembly and the senior Methodist Minister.

His Majesty the King then delivered his speech.

IRISH SYMPATHISERS IN
UNITED STATES.REBUFF FROM LABOUR
FEDERATION.

DENVER (Col.), June 22nd.
Irish sympathisers were overwhelmed by defeat when they asked the Federation of Labour Convention to reverse the ruling of Mr. Gompers preventing boycott of British goods. The Convention settled the matter by resolving simply to express sympathy with the Irish cause as recommended by the resolutions committee.

CHURCH PEACE UNION.

WASHINGTON, June 23rd.
President Harding receiving delegation of the Church Peace Union, which presented a petition signed by twenty thousand clergymen of all denominations, urging him to initiate steps at the earliest possible date with a view to the convocation of an international conference of armaments.

AERIAL DISASTER.

COLLIDING AVIATORS DROWNED.

WASHINGTON, June 23rd.
The second day's Army and Navy manoeuvres were added by the downing of two Army aviators, who collided in mid-air during bombing tests.

NETHERLANDS MINI-TER AT
WASHINGTON.

THE HAGUE, June 22nd.
M. Everwijn, head of the Commercial Section of the Ministry of Agriculture, is to be appointed Netherlands Minister at Washington.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS

[THROUGH ROUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DJAMBI OIL-FIELDS BILL.

THE HAGUE, June 23rd.
Replying to the First Chamber's report, in the Committee stage of the Djambi Oil-fields Bill, the Colonial Minister emphasises the Dutch character of the Batavia Oil Company particularly, and of the Royal Dutch Shell Group, to which the Batavia company belongs generally, and says that this precludes unfortunate international consequences. The Government could not countenance foreign attempts to interfere with Dutch legislation, as what was conceded to one State could not very well be refused to others. He adds that the Japanese Government and Japanese capital are sharing in the exploitation of oil-fields in the Dutch East Indies.

TREE WOOL SUPPLY FOR FAR
EAST.

MELBOURNE, June 23rd.
The Tasmanian Farmers' Association recommend the British and Australian Wool Association to consider the advisability of making a free gift of surplus wool to the Far Eastern Governments as a trade advertisement, on condition that the wool is not re-exported.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

WASHINGTON, June 22nd.
The State Department has formally denied the report that it has been kept cognisant of the progress of negotiations for the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and has specifically denied that the Department received assurances that "in renewing the Treaty every precaution will be taken to guard against the inclusion of anything inimical to American rights."

VIEWS OF BRITISH COMMUNITY.

LONDON, June 23rd.
In the House of Commons, replying to a question whether steps would be taken to ascertain the opinion of British traders in China as regards the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, Mr. Harmsworth declared that the Government was aware of the views generally held by the British community in China.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR PROTEST.
MELBOURNE, June 23rd.
The Australian Labour Congress has passed a resolution protesting against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

NEAR EAST PROBLEM.

ALLIES' EFFORTS AT
CONCILIATION.

LONDON, June 22nd.
Reuter learns that the British, French and Italian Ministers at Athens informed the Greek Government on the 20th of the readiness of the Allies to take into their own hands the question of effecting a settlement of the Greco-Turkish war.

POLO CUP.

VICTORY FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, June 22nd.
In the second polo Test match America won by 10-3, thus winning the Cup. The Prince of Wales, Prince Mary, the Duke of Connaught, and the King of Spain were present at the second international polo match at Hurlingham today. The teams were the same as in the match on the 18th inst. Stoddard scored three in three minutes. In the first chukker, Lockett missed badly twice. Barrett opened England's score beautifully. One goal judge was charged over and carried off in an ambulance. Woodhouse played wonderfully. Barrett missed a penalty for England. Although always behind, the Englishmen were a better team. The shooting was weak but play generally was faster than on the 18th inst. England attacked continually to the end. Milburn was off colour. Stoddard scored six goals.

AUSTRALIANS AT NORTH
AMPTON.

TWO CENTURIES.

LONDON, June 22nd.
At Northampton, in dull weather before six thousand people, on a fast, dry wicket the Australians took heavy toll from the English bowlers, scoring 328 for 6. Andrews made 88, while Macartney registered 107 in a brilliant, characterless innings, which included 31 fours, in only 28 minutes. Taylor made 83, and Gregory scored not out, 106 by vigorous driving, but gave three chances.

HOBBS' REAPPEARANCE.

Hobbs reappeared at the Oval against Oxford University and received a tremendous ovation.

WORLD CHAMPION BEATEN.

NEW YORK, June 22nd.
Joe Lynch (bantam-weight champion of the world) was knocked out by a blow in the first round of a ten-round bout last night.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 5.)

SEARCHLIGHTS FOR FIRE-FLOATS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$5,000 on account of Police and Prison Departments, B-Brigade, Special Expenditure, one Searchlight set for No. 1 Fire Float.

The CHAIRMAN: It was found, in working the fire-float at first, recently, that it is very difficult to approach the shore and get the fire-float to work without having a searchlight at the bow. Arrangements have been made to fix a searchlight to both floats. This is No. 1 float, and this is approximately \$5,000.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: Is it not more important to improve the pumping powers of the float itself?

The CHAIRMAN: This is to enable the float to get in to the shore. They could not get the float into position, especially at two recent fires, Bailey's Yard was one case. It is extremely difficult to get the float in at night.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: I think you are aware, Sir, that a report went in to the Chamber of Commerce on the inefficiency of the whole of that fire service.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, I did not mention this in the various votes we have been having. A report is being drawn up by the Superintendent of the Brigade which we hope will soon be available. A new station is about to be built. Mr. Wolfe has studied, at home, the whole question of what is required and is producing a report.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: I agree, only I hope a good deal more will be spent. Approved.

WATER METERS AT KOWLOON.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$6,000 in aid of the Public Works, Recurrent, (36) Kowloon Water Account, (Meters, etc.).

The CHAIRMAN: Building development in Kowloon has been so rapid that the vote for meters and other services is exhausted, and it is estimated that \$6,000 more will be required.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE MAINTENANCE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,000 in aid of the following votes:—

Governor, Other Charges, Electric Fans and Light for Rooms \$1,000

Governor, Other Charges, Incident Expenses 1,000

Total \$2,000

The CHAIRMAN: Votes for Government House. Since the war, they were cut down and have not been increased. The result is now that they are exhausted. I had a report from the private secretary in respect of three votes; electric light, fans and incidental expenses. For the former, in 1919, the expenses were \$1,200 and in 1920, \$1,100. The sum provided was \$800. The vote was formerly \$2,000, and was cut down in the present year, to \$1,000 in consideration of a furniture vote of \$2,000. The extraordinary expenditure on furniture has continued into this year. Prices have increased, and it would be advisable to supplement each vote by \$1,000.

THE RAILWAY CLOCK.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,236 in aid of the vote, Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Installation of Clock.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote of \$2,234 lapsed last year and only \$1,000 was included in the estimates this year. It will be seen that the amount required now is almost exactly the amount formerly voted.

A WATERWORKS VOTE FOR REPULSE BAY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Waterworks, (43), 3' main from Wongachong Gap Reservoir to Repulse Bay.

The CHAIRMAN: This is a supply of water to various buildings at Repulse Bay. Lensesholders were informed that if enough houses were built, the Government would provide water supply and it has become apparent now from the number of houses being built, and about to be built, that this water supply is necessary.

The Hon. Mr. BIRD: Will this be for the use of owners generally, or will some have to provide their own water and some get it from the Government?

The CHAIRMAN: The Government is paying the greater part; one-third of the cost has been divided up amongst the leaseholders, pro-rata, to the cost of installation.

COALFIELDS OUTLOOK.

NO STRIKE BY OTHER UNIONS.

LONDON, June 22nd.
The position in the coalfields today is unchanged. Those miners who are anxious to return are generally obeying fervent appeals at mass meetings to delay resumption. It is estimated that only a thousand are working all over the country. The military in a number of districts are protecting the men in charge of the pumps. It is understood that several of the largest trade unions have already told the miners that they are not willing to strike at present.

ADMIRAL SIMS.

NEW YORK, June 22nd.
When Admiral Sims arrived the wharf was packed with policemen, over a thousand being detailed for duty, but there was no incident. Admiral Sims motored to the station en route to Washington.

THE PREVENTION OF
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
SOCIETY FORMED IN HONGKONG.

A meeting to discuss the desirability of forming a local branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was held in the Board-room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., yesterday evening.

There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen present, including His Honour Mr. Justice H. H. J. Gompertz, the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn and Mrs. Severn, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

Mr. B. D. Frost took the chair on the proposal of Mr. Pollock, seconded by Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

Addressing the meeting, the CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen—We have met this afternoon for the purpose of starting a branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Such a society has, I understand, been in existence in Hongkong for many years, but for a very long time it has existed in name only. I take it, ladies and gentlemen, that your presence here this afternoon shows that you agree that it is high time that such a society took up active work in Hongkong. I now propose that it be formed, and want a seconder.

His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz seconded, and the motion was carried.

Proceeding, the CHAIRMAN said:—The amount of cruelty, a good deal of it due to ignorance, in Hongkong is truly appalling. Although there is an Ordinance, and by-laws, which aim at the prevention of cruelty to animals, there appears to be no-one appointed, or anyone in particular appointed, to see that the ordinance is properly carried out; if it is the duty of anyone to do so, for some reason they rarely take any action in the matter. I am afraid one reason for this is that the Heads of both the Police and the Sanitary Departments in the past disavowed any interference in this matter and I regret to say from personal experience that the magistrates did not help either, even when it could be proved that it was wilful cruelty and not due to ignorance. This has led persons that took an interest in the old Society to give the subject up as an useless waste of time, but I trust that as His Excellency the Governor, who has kindly consented to become President and Patron, and the interest of Lady Stubbs has been shown in the matter, that proper methods of propaganda and proper methods of propaganda should have a very successful future. The propaganda that His Excellency suggests, and which I think the majority of us will agree with is, the education of the native mind and the minds of the children, both European and Asiatic in the humane treatment of birds and animals and not by prosecuting them, although this may sometimes require to be done. The form of cruelty which most often comes under our notice, is the handling of chickens, ducks, poultry, and pigeons and I would like to suggest that this Society represent to the Government the necessity of framing a bye-law making it compulsory for all poultry, including pigeons, to be carried in proper baskets and not tramped up by the wings and legs as at present, also that the stall holder or dealer be responsible for all birds sold at stalls, stall being taken away in a proper basket. Even when the dealer is not supplied one for a few cents. There are no inspectors appointed by the Government to stop the appalling amount of cruelty in the markets. In the places provided for the killing of poultry in the markets it is no uncommon sight to see a dozen or more ducks and fowls tied tightly, so tightly as often to break their legs, hung on hooks and a small slit made in their throats, so small that it takes them ten minutes or more to die. This is one of the things which this Society should take in hand as soon as possible. There are many things in the slaughter of animals, birds and sheep, in the presence of others in the abattoirs, as is done at present but which has been stopped at home. The transport of cattle and sheep in junks and steamers and the loading and unloading of same is also another subject which requires the earnest attention of this Society. The unloading of cattle at Kennedy Town makes one sick to see and the great deal of the cruelty is preventable. Then there is the subject of the Dogs' Home. This establishment is owned or was built by the Government for the reception of stray and other dogs. The present arrangement of it and the way it is run leaves much to be desired and I think that this Society should apply to the Government to be allowed to take charge of it and run it, a sub-committee being appointed for the purpose. Ladies and gentlemen, I have touched on what I consider to be the most pressing needs for the attention of this society, but if anyone present has any remarks or suggestions to make I should be very pleased to hear them.

Mr. Justice Gompertz said that cruelty to animals and birds was covered by Ordinance 1 of 1845, which fixed the penalty of \$50 for mutilating a horse, mule, dog or other animal. He thought that what was really wanted was a campaign of education of the lower classes as to what constituted cruelty, rather than penalty for offences. (Applause.)

If a committee were drawn up, including some prominent Chinese residents, to make suggestions and print them in Chinese and distribute these circulars among the offending classes, a lot could be done to stop cruelty. Again, Chinese committees like the District Watchmen and others would be useful for explaining to the illiterate that it was really cruel to do some of the things which they had done all their lives, and which were common even in England less than 100 years ago. (Applause.)

Mr. Lau Chu Pak said that if it was properly explained to the Chinese what should, and what should not, be done, and they knew what was expected of them, the Chinese, he was sure, would do their best to help. At present they knew very little about such matters, but once informed they would readily assist. (Applause.)

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THE RUSSIAN LIGHT OPERA.

CO.

"THE MERRY WIDOW."

Nothing but praise must be accorded the Russian Light Opera Co. for their opening performance, at the Theatre Royal, last night, before a good house, when Frank Lehar's tawny and vivacious "The Merry Widow" was staged and given with superb verve and aplomb. As is well known the piece abounds in musical numbers of a very high order, demanding much from those who seek to present them. Nothing was lacking in artistic finish by the soloists, and in the concerted items, and the humorous situations were made the most of. The outstanding members were Miss Gloria as the Widow, and Mr. Daroff as Count Danilo. Gifted with splendid voices both using and acted admirably, and gained for themselves much appreciation and applause. The scenery and dresses were alike excellent, and the dancing good. The Company deserve large audiences during the remainder of their brief visit.

(Other Local News will be found on page 2.)

The CHAIRMAN: There is the question of the amount of the subscription and the Rules to be adopted. I will read the Rules for the Shanghai Society which I think would suit us here very well. You will also have to decide whether you will appoint a Committee now or leave it until later when those willing to join the Society have sent in their names.

After the CHAIRMAN had read out the Shanghai Rules, Lieut.-Col. WYNDEHAM asked if there were such a thing as a bath chamber in the Colony. He said that he was enquiring because often dogs fell from the verandah or were run over by motor cars, and had to suffer a long time before they died. Surely, there must be some means of dispatching them as painlessly as possible, and thus get them out of their misery.

The CHAIRMAN said that in Hongkong suffering animals were shot.

Col. WYNDEHAM remarked that that was not the best way. Sometimes a dog gets too old, and its master would surely not want to see it despatched in such a painful way as shooting. If there were a lethal chamber, an end could be put to its misery, quickly and painlessly.

The CHAIRMAN said that in cases of old dogs, it had been his experience that if one put a pad of cotton wool soaked in chloroform over its mouth and nose, it passed off very easily and painlessly.

A LADY: That is not always the case with that system.

Dr. CLAUD SEVERN said that he thought that the best way to settle that point was to appoint a committee, and leave its members to go into the question.

The proposal was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: H.E. the Governor has kindly consented to be the president of the Society, and, in calling for further nominations, I have much pleasure in proposing the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn as vice-president.

Mr. JACKSON: I have much pleasure in seconding.

Mr. Justice Gompertz proposed the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen as Hon. Treasurer. He was not present at the meeting, he said, but he proposed that they elected him provisionally, and afterwards invite him to accept the post.

The CHAIRMAN seconded the motion, and it was carried *unanimously*.

Mr. POLLOCK said he had much pleasure in proposing Mr. Frost as Hon. Secretary of the Society. After the way Mr. Frost had conducted that meeting, Mr. Pollock was sure they would all agree that Mr. Frost was most suited for the post. (Applause.)

Mr. JACKSON seconded, and the motion was carried *unanimously*.

The following names were proposed, and seconded, for the committee, and unanimously accepted by the meeting:—The Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Mr. Parker, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. Bell Irving, Mr. Pollock, Mrs. F. C. Gamewell, Mrs. H. Woods, Mrs. F. C. Hall, Mrs. R. J. Hall, Lady Ho Tung, Lieut.-Col. Wyndham, Mr. Murdoch, Dr. Pearce Grove, Mr. J. R. MacPherson and Sanitary Inspector McEwan.

The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. Mackintosh, was proposed for the Committee, but the Chairman said that the latter was not prepared to serve, as he thought that he could be more useful to the Society outside the committee. His name was left out, but it was agreed that he should be asked to reconsider his decision.

Mr. MURDOCH suggested that power should be given to the committee to add to its numbers or elect a member to fill the place of anyone serving on the committee, who might leave the Colony.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was usual for every Society to give the committee such powers. That could be left until later, when they drew up the rules.

The only other business left to be dealt with was the question of subscription. The CHAIRMAN proposed that the subscription for membership of the society be \$2 per year, with no entrance fee, explaining that that would ensure all interested becoming members of the Society. A bigger fee would have the effect of preventing many of non-tearful good means from becoming members. He also proposed that children also be admitted to membership of the society, with a subscription of 25 cents per year. He felt that they should secure the aid of the schools in their campaign, and the children could take a great interest in the matter of preventing cruelty.

Captain WHEELER seconded both the resolutions, and they were carried *unanimously*.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Mr. Justice Gompertz, and seconded by Mr. POLLOCK, terminated the meeting.

THE RUSSIAN LIGHT OPERA.

CO.

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(Other Local News will be found on page 2.)

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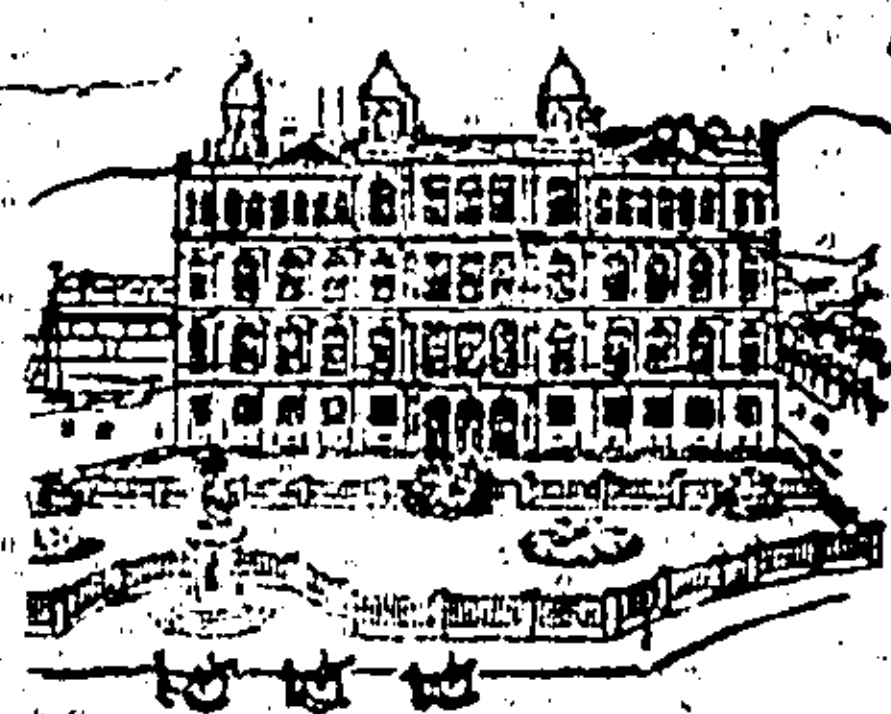
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IS FORTUNE TELLING A LEGAL OFFENCE?

REMARKABLE DISCUSSION BY
FIVE JUDGES.

The Lord Chief Justice and Justices Darling, Avory, Shearman, and Greer, sitting as a King's Bench Divisional Court, recently, heard an appeal by Jean Stonehouse and Kate Smythe, who described themselves as spiritualists, from a decision of the Marylebone Police Court Magistrate under Section 4 of the Vagrancy Act.

Mr. J. P. Eddy, for the appellants, said the appeal again raised the question whether a person could be convicted under that section of pretending or professing to tell fortunes where there was no finding of intent to deceive and impose, and where the magistrate was unable to say on the evidence whether the defendants believed in what they professed or not. The last time the question was considered in that court there was a conflict of judicial opinion. Section 4 of the Act read "pretending or professing to tell fortunes or using any subtle craft, means, or device, by palmistry or otherwise, to deceive and impose upon any of his Majesty's subjects."

CLOTHES AND SECOND SIGHT.

The appellants lived at Oppidan Road, Primrose Hill, and both claimed to be spiritualists. The appellant Stonehouse had practised psychology. They claimed that from a glove or other article worn by a particular person they could determine the character, and possibly the future, of that individual. Two policewomen, one married, visited Stonehouse. They, therefore, began their visit with plain deception. As a result of the visit the appellants were summoned at Marylebone Police Court. Stonehouse was summoned for pretending to tell fortunes with intent to deceive and impose on two of his Majesty's subjects, and Smythe was summoned for aiding and abetting Stonehouse.

There were three hearings before the magistrate and both the appellants gave evidence, saying that they honestly believed what they practised. The magistrate directed the summons against Stonehouse to be amended by striking out "pretend" and substituting "profess." Therefore, the view of the magistrate was that it was an offence to profess to tell fortunes, irrespective of whether there was intention to deceive and impose or not. The case for the appellants was that the view of the magistrate was erroneous, and that where there was no intention to deceive and impose there was no offence. Stonehouse, it had been stated, said that she could receive messages from "the other side," and had comforted people who had contemplated "suicide." She foretold other people's futures by magnetism and second sight.

NOT FORTUNE TELLING, BUT CHAIRVOYANCE. She honestly believed that she could foresee other people's futures and also see their past. It was not, she said, fortune telling, but clairvoyance. The magistrate said he could not tell whether the appellants believed in what they professed or not, but he held that there had been intent on their part to make the women believe in their statements, whereby they would have been deceived if they had believed them.

Mr. Justice Avory remarked he did not know any sane person who believed in fortune telling.

The Lord Justice: "If you had the power to foretell the future you would be a millionaire in a month. Why should these people live in a wretched flat if they could tell fortunes? There is no sense in it."

Counsel referred to a fortune-telling case in which Mr. Justice Channell held that professing to tell fortunes implied fraud.

Mr. Justice Shearman said he did not follow this reasoning. To profess Christianity was to declare oneself openly a Christian. To profess to tell fortunes would be to declare oneself a fortune-teller. To pretend was another thing.

Mr. Justice Darling:—Mind you, I don't believe a word of it, but I should not like to say that everybody who does believe in these things is insane. Look at the Highlanders. Many of them were highly educated, yet they believe that in some families there was an apparition whose appearance foretold death. Those people were not mad.

The Lord Chief Justice: There were epochs in the world's history when people believed all sorts of things.

Mr. Justice Greer: It seems impossible to propose anything so incredible that some people will not believe in it.

Mr. Justice Avory thought that was no reason why the Legislature should not protect people from certain practices.

Mr. Eddy: Take the case of a physician who tells a patient that he has only six months to live. The patient goes on living. Isn't the doctor guilty of professing that which is not true?

Mr. Justice Avory: The answer is "No." (Laughter.)

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH UNTOUCHED.

Mr. Justice Darling: Do you say that this Act prevents the practice of psychical research?

Mr. Artemus Jones, K.C., who appeared for the police, answered in the negative.

Mr. Justice Darling: Suppose a person were to say: "I will call the Royal Society together and will tell the fortunes of the president, the secretary, or anybody else, to prove that I can tell the future." Would that be a thing that should be stopped?

Mr. Artemus Jones: That would not be an instance of professional fortune-telling.

Mr. Justice Shearman: Do you say that the word profess means to do it for money? If people were found to be getting money out of sham spiritualism surely they would be guilty of practising a subtle craft for getting money.

Mr. Artemus Jones remarked that trying to communicate with the unseen world was a very different thing from humbugging persons by pretending to tell fortunes.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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Hongkong, June 24th, 1921. [1022]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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Hongkong, June 24th, 1921. [1008]

Mr. Justice Shearman: People have been told that if they paid five guineas the spirit of Cardinal Manning, for instance, could be produced.

Mr. Eddy urged that if Parliament had intended it to be an offence to tell fortunes they would have said so in the Act.

The Lord Chief Justice: They have. (Laughter.) How could a person tell fortunes because he was paid half-a-crown? What is palmistry?

Mr. Justice Greer: Has it not something to do with finger prints?

Mr. Eddy explained that it was reading character from the lines of the hand. It was fortune-telling in another way.

Mr. Justice Avory observed that plenty of people offended against the statute every day and were not prosecuted.

A PUBLIC MISCHIEF.

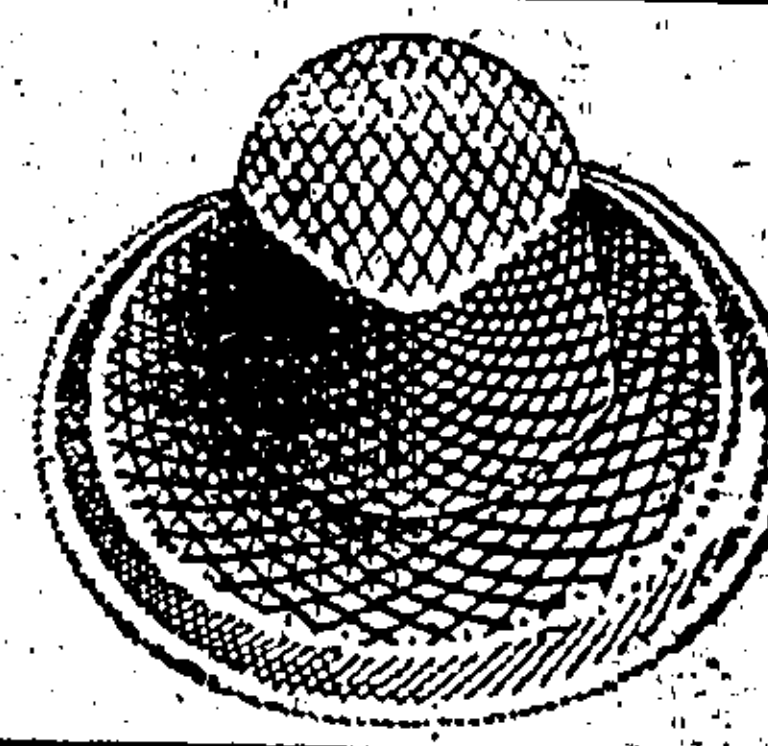
The Lord Chief Justice, giving judgment, said he could not imagine any persons holding themselves out to tell fortunes for money who did not well know that they were deceiving the person whose future they were professing to tell. "This fortune-telling," he said, "by people like the appellants is a public mischief. It imperils the happiness and life of the community when practised on people weak enough to believe what is told them." His Lordship thought the conviction was right.

Mr. Justice Darling agreed, adding that palmistry, fortune telling, and all that sort of thing was fallacious nonsense that could not legally be practised, whether believed in or not.

Mr. Justice Avory and Mr. Justice Greer concurred.

Mr. Justice Shearman, who was of the same opinion, remarked that the full Court had been called together to decide what was the true construction of the Act because there had been a conflict of opinion in the decision dealing with the matter.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.



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SMARTNESS.

At the Magistracy, before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, two Chinese women were charged with unlawfully having in their possession 50 counterfeit Hongkong 10-cent pieces, and further with having uttered one of them.

A Chinese constable said that he was off duty and was taking a walk on the Praya when he received certain information which caused him to shadow the defendants. They went to a cigarette stall and attempted to pass a counterfeit coin but it was rejected. Further up the road, the defendants tried to pass another coin, but this was also rejected. Then they turned into Wanchai Road, and at a fruit stall purchased a mango. The first defendant tendered a 10-cent piece and the stall-keeper gave the change. As soon as the first defendant had received the change, witness went up to the women and arrested them. When searched at the station, first defendant had 17 counterfeit 10-cent pieces in her possession, and second defendant 49. They had besides a lot of genuine 5-cent pieces and some copper coins which doubtless they had received as change for "dud" coins they had tendered elsewhere. In a tin which one of the defendants carried, were two unopened packets of cigarettes.

The defendants said that they picked up a parcel on the road. When they found that it contained money, they decided to test it by tendering one of the coins at the fruit stall. When it was rejected, they paid for the mango with coppers. They did not attempt to pass any more of the coins after that. It was untrue that they had gone to three different stalls as alleged by the constable.

The Magistrate sentenced the defendants to three months' hard labour each.

A QUESTION OF BAIL.

POLICE MISUNDERSTANDING.

When a remand case was called before Mr. E. E. Lindell, yesterday, in which a Chinese was charged with having caused grievous bodily harm to a companion by assaulting him with a hammer during a gambling quarrel, it was announced that the defendant had absconded.

The Magistrate ordered the bail of \$50 to be returned.

The police said that they did not have more than \$25, which was the bail fixed by them.

The Magistrate said that, owing to the serious condition of the victim, he had increased the bail to \$50 at the previous hearing.

It was then discovered that the Indian Sergeant who had charge of the defendant, had failed to take the latter before the sheriff, and the latter consequently knew nothing about the increase of bail.

Questioned by the Magistrate, the Sergeant said that he had misunderstood the order. He did not know English.

Remarking that but for the Sergeant's good record he would have made him pay the balance, the Magistrate ordered the police bail of \$25 to be returned.

TRADING LAUNCH PIKED.

BETWEEN SHAYUCHUNG AND TAIPO.

Arriving in port late on Wednesday evening, the coxswain of the trading launch *Wai Nin*, reported to the police that at about 12.30 a.m. that day while he was in Chinese waters on a voyage from Shaukeung to Taiipo, fifteen of the passengers he was carrying suddenly produced revolvers and daggers and took control. Six men went on to the bridge, and taking the coxswain and his two guards by surprise, relieved the latter of their revolvers. After they had deprived the other passengers of their money and valuables, they ordered the coxswain to head for Tsaihaiwan in Chinese waters. When near there, a large junk came alongside, and taking the pirates on board, made for the shore. The extent to which the passengers were victimised by the pirates is not known, but property stolen from the launch included two revolvers and 100 rounds of ammunition, \$200 in money, clothing valued at \$12, a gold watch valued at \$44, and a helmet valued at \$4. It is thought that the pirates must have made a rich haul among the passengers, several of whom were known to have had large sums of money on them.**HAT SNATCHING.**

A Chinese youth was charged before Mr. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with having snatched a felt hat from a Japanese on Praya East the previous night.

Inspector Blackman said that the Japanese was walking on the waterfront at about 8.30 p.m., when the defendant and another youth, not in custody, came up, one on each side, and jostled him. As they did this, the man, not in custody, snatched his hat and passed it to the defendant. The thieves were about to run away when a Chinese detective caught hold of them. In the struggle, which followed, the detective had to let go the other man, to secure the defendant, who had the hat in his hand.

The defendant said that he and his friend were playing. They chased one another, and, in passing the Japanese, accidentally bumped into him with the result that his hat fell on to the ground. Defendant picked up the hat to return to the Japanese, when the detective came up and arrested him.

The Magistrate passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

**MASSACRE OF MUTINEERS
NEAR WUCHANG.**

The Wuchang correspondent of the

Y.C. Daily News writes:—There has been great uneasiness throughout the city owing to the fact that the 2,500 troops who had been dismissed, would not deliver up their arms. The flight of a distinguished official to the Hankow Y.M.C.A. for a night's refuge, showed that the rumours that responsible officials were in panic, had some foundation. Certain announcements also showed that General Wang seemed to be meditating a definite blow at the mutineers, and the soldiers being in sulky mood, people anticipated "dirty work at the cross-roads."

However, the recalcitrant troops have mostly been broken up into smaller detachments, with one notable exception, i.e., the Left Banner Camp. The officials have resumed their ordinary duties and no general *mélée* has occurred between the rioters and the newly-arrived loyalists. The story of the wholesale butchering of over 1,000 troops at Sackow has been verified. The station siding appears to have become a veritable shambles. The train of machine-guns on to the carriage, and the train with bullets and men, women and children perished like rats in a trap. The few who escaped to the fields were shot down by rifle-fire.

Six other trains of the same troops had been allowed to pass unmolested, but they seem to have been dealt with less severely further north at other stations.

Information from reliable sources shows that most if not all of the mutinous troops have already been moved out of Wuchang, some to Puchi, some of Hsien-ming, some to other places along the Hunan Railway. Others have been moved north-west up the Han to Hsien-taochen and thus they are isolated and comparatively helpless if the General takes definite action against them. The departure of these men has brought intense relief to people of every class in Wuchang.

HOSTILITIES ON THE KWANG-TUNG FRONTIER.

A KWANGSI PROCLAMATION.

Upon taking charge of the Kwangsi troops in the invasion of this province "General" Chen Ping-kun, whom the *Canton Times* describes as one of the most bloodthirsty Kwangsi militarists issued a proclamation to his troops of which the following is a translation:—

"DEAR COMRADES.—The reason for our evacuation of Kwangtung province last year was instructions from our chief, (War Lord Lu Yang-ting) to return that province to the Cantonese themselves, and not on account of our inability to fight the Cantonese troops. Now that the Cantonese people are boasting of their bravery and declare that we are cowards, we must again take up arms against that province to wipe out this condemnation and to prove to the Cantonese people that we can fight."

"Dear comrades, we must now fight with a will. When we enter Kwangtung, five days will be granted you to celebrate the victory in which you are allowed to do whatever you please."

"When we evacuated Kwangtung last year, every one of us was fully loaded with several hundred dollars in our pockets. If we capture Canton this time, every one of us will not only have an opportunity to get several hundred dollars, but each will have a pretty Cantonese girl for his wife besides. Dear comrades, fight now with a firm determination."

HUNAN AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

PROTEST BY THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

The Provincial Assembly of Hunan

has passed the following resolution:—"As the proposed renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will affect the national interests of China, and its renewal practically means the official ratification by the British Government and people of Japan's Twenty-one Demands and other aggressive actions committed towards China during the war, the people of Hunan oppose it especially as China is the Power aimed at by the two contracting countries."

Telegrams were dispatched by the Assembly to the British Minister in Peking and to London conveying the purpose of the resolution.

GAMBLING ON THE PRAYA.Twelve Chinese pleaded guilty before Mr. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, to playing *japan* at the entrance of Water Street the previous afternoon.

Inspector Appleton said that a regular gambling school was carried on at this spot. The Police had experienced great difficulty in getting these men.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$3 on each of the defendants, and ordered the sum of \$5.91, found on the gambling mat, to be confiscated.

EXPERIMENTS IN TRANSFORMING SEXES.

The French Academy of Medicine, on May 24th, heard Professor Perrier give an account of his experiments in the transformation of sexes. These experiments were carried out with newts. The professor took a male newt, and found that by starving it he was enabled to neutralise the sexual glands, and then, by feeding it again in the winter time, when the evolution of the newt is arrested, to develop the glands towards the ovary type.

**INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
MANILA ... 24th June 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... 25th June, Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... 25th June, 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG via SWATOW ... 25th June, 8 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW ... 25th June, 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN ... 25th June, Noon.
KORE via SHANGHAI ... 25th June, 10 a.m.
SINGAPORE via SWATOW ... 25th June, 10 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Friday. Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo.

HAIPHONG LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad-Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about Monday, 27th June, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE
Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.
Vessel ... Due Hongkong
M.V. "GLENNAVY" ... 25th June
M.V. "GLENLUCE" ... 25th July
S.S. "GLENHANE" ... 10th JulyHOMWARDS.
Vessel ... Discharge
M.V. "GLENNAVY" ... 25th June
M.V. "GLENLUCE" ... 25th July
M.V. "GLENHANE" ... 10th July

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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3844, 3833.

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Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. M. MATSUDA

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NEW CARGO STEAMERS.

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 2, Bond, Kobe.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

June 23rd.
Michib, Dutch str., 2,740 tons, Capt. Visser, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J. C. J. L.
Chongka, Chinese str., 558 tons, Capt. F. Fletcher, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo.—Hing Lee.
Calcutta, Dutch str., 1,770 tons, Capt. B. Rentsma, from Pulo Sambo, with kerosene oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Raul Leal, French str., 7,947 tons, Capt. Cazal, C.S.C., from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—M.M. & Co.
Shimo Maru, Japanese str., 1,153 tons, Capt. R. Asakura, from Canton.—Suzuki & Co.
Shokiku Maru, Japanese str., 709 tons, Capt. M. Ushijima, from Saigon, with rice.—Suzuki & Co.
Tanjo Maru, Japanese str., 6,880 tons, Capt. B. Saito, from Nagasaki, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
West Carmona, American str., 3,517 tons, Capt. H. Wilhelmson, from Manila, with a general cargo.—Struthers & Dixon.

June 23rd.

Chesun, Chinese str., 884 tons, Capt. D. Wilks, from Sarawak, with a general cargo.—Hing Shun.
Huichou, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. J. S. de Wolf, from Tientsin and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Raijo Maru, Japanese str., 2,015 tons, Capt. S. Nomura, from Keelung, with coal.—O.S.K.
Kiunking, British str., 1,228 tons, Capt. Harding, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Zahore, British str., 3,142 tons, Capt. P. C. Hendam, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—P. & O.
Lianghou, British str., 1,908 tons, Capt. J. J. Scott, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Lunan, British str., 1,366 tons, Capt. E. D. Blackburn, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Poul, Chinese str., 314 tons, Capt. Leung Hing, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Hing Shun.
Singap, British str., 1,394 tons, Capt. W. Shane, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Taiho Maru, Japanese str., 1,535 tons, Capt. S. Tanaka, from Hakata, with a cargo of coal.—M.B.K.
Taito Maru, Japanese str., 1,915 tons, Capt. J. Mikami, from Chingwantao, with coal.—Dodwell & Co.
Pula Maru, Japanese str., 6,965 tons, Capt. K. Teramoto, from Kobe, Moji and Hoilo, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Wa Hung, Chinese str., 234 tons, Capt. H. K. Hi, from Port Bayard and Macao, with a general cargo.—Wing Hang.

CLEARANCES.

June 23rd.

Anchisa, for Singapore.
Houlong, for Swatow.
Houlong, for Saigon.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kiunking, for Canton.
Kear Wah, for Tourane.
Lake Fank, for Singapore.
Pak Wo, for Hoihow.
Palenbung, for Canton.
Phrang, for Singapore.
Typhoon, for Yokohama.
Yama Maru, for Hongkong.
Yokohama, for Amoy.
Yokohama, for Canton.
Yokohama, for Chingwantao.
Taito Maru, for Canton.
Tango Maru, for Manila.
Wahung, for K. C. Wan.
West Carmona, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Tango Maru*, on June 23rd:—Rev. W. Weatherley, Miss V. Weatherley, Miss L. Smith, Miss A. Williams, Mrs. Luna, Miss D. Luna, Mr. D. J. Terriot, Miss M. K. Samuel, The Hon. Mrs. D. C. Lubbock, Mr. G. F. Donaldson, Rev. C. L. Rees, Miss M. Fowles, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Jackson, Mr. D. M. Egan, Mr. G. L. M. Johnson, Mr. J. Bennett, Mr. R. S. Foulks, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Johnson, Mr. F. W. Barff, Mr. H. Davison, Mrs. C. P. Grant, Mr. C. H. G. Hannam, Mr. T. Beckett, Mrs. and Miss A. D. Beckett, Mr. N. A. Harper, Mr. N. H. Barlow, Mrs. C. M. Barris, Miss J. Barris, Miss C. Barris, Mrs. E. E. Barris, Mr. W. Freear, Mr. F. Farrell, Mr. F. Barris, Mr. E. Kobolski, Mr. C. E. Rochard, Mr. C. T. O'Connell, Mr. L. de Rotzsch, Mr. R. C. Robley, Mr. M. Diaz, Miss B. Navare, Miss S. P. Samson, Miss M. P. Samson, Master J. Samson.
 Per s.s. *Anchisa*, on June 23rd:—Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Alexander and family, Mr. J. H. Behrens, Mr. J. Baxter, Mr. E. F. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Burr, Master P. M. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Craig, Mrs. J. W. Chatteridge, Mr. and Mrs. T. Croshaw, Mrs. P. P. Davis, Mr. N. Davis, Lt. Col. and Mrs. G. B. Duff, Mr. Denman Fuller, Mr. J. D. Downall, Mrs. J. Elliott, Mr. H. Efford, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Fullerton, Miss E. M. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. S. France, Lady C. Fraser, Miss E. Fraser, Miss N. Gibbs, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Hewitt, Miss M. D. Hewitt, Master J. H. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. James, Miss G. M. James, Master D. J. James, Commander C. B. Harford, R.N., Commander F. M. Hodgson, R.N., Mr. L. A. Higgins, Miss D. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hunter, Miss A. W. Hunter, Miss M. M. Johns, Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Jordan, Mrs. E. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Johnson, Masters E. and J. Johnson, Miss M. Johnson, Mr. W. Johnston, Miss E. Klecker, Mr. C. King, Mr. C. Little, Capt. and Mrs. C. Lindburgh, Miss D. E. Lindburgh, Master W. V. Lindburgh, Mrs. B. Love, Mrs. S. Love, Master G. D. and J. D. Love, Miss McWilliams, Mr. and Mrs. J. McGregor.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The China Mail s.s. *Nile* will arrive at Hongkong on Monday afternoon, June 27th, and will be despatched for Singapore on Wednesday, June 29th, at 3 p.m. The N.Y.K. s.s. *Sado Maru* (European line) left London for this port via Suez on June 11th, and is expected here on July 21st.
 The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Eastern* left Moji for this port on June 22nd in the afternoon, and is due here on June 27th, at daylight.
 The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Syria* left Singapore for this port on the 23rd instant, at 8 a.m. and is due here on the 28th instant, about 6 a.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Atanians (Blue Funnel), due August 7th.
Bolton Castle (Barber line), from New York, due end of July.
Dilwara (P. & O.), due June 28th, 7 a.m.
Eastern (E. & A.), due June 27th.
Euryalus (B.L.), due June 25th, p.m.
Halter (American & Oriental), from New York, due beginning of July.
Utelana (Blue Funnel), due June 30th.
Kanama (E. & A.), due July 3rd.
Kemur (Blue Funnel), due July 27th.
Korea Maru (T.E.K.), due June 28th.
Alcut Maru (N.Y.K.), from London, due June 24th.
Nile (China Mail), due June 27th.
Penang Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due June 24th.
Shingo Maru (T.E.K.), due July 1st.
Torren (Blue Funnel line), due July 11th.
Tobashi Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 2nd.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESSEE	FROM
Matsumoto Ryosaburo	Kobe
Hochimo	Shimonoseki
Cheong Sing	Hankow
Hue Kung, 436, Queens Road, West, 3rd Floor	Peking
Register Address 1995	Tientsin
Kwang Fong Woo, Wen Yei Kai	Shanghai
Register Address 623	Shanghai
Wang Cheong	Kobe
Suen Chong Hai	Shanghai
Kwong Sang Chong	Tientsin
Dai Loy	Shanghai
Leong Wing, 11, Hing Horn Road	Shanghai
Kwan Sang Tong, Chung Kwok Central	Shanghai
Leung Chiu Yue, Ping On Chan	Shanghai
Sawkhong, 82, Des Voeux Amoy	Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESSEE	FROM
Stanley Grace, c/o American Consulate	Shanghai
Vice-Consul, Hankow, Shihabo Amri sar	Shanghai
Jahuroo	Sydney
Malook Singh, Coy. Deck	Singapore
Matheson	Singapore
Nuwabally, Jail Guard, No. Eighty-eight	Shanghai
Teak	London
Unliman	Singapore

WEATHER REPORT.

June 23rd, at 11.13.—Pressure has decreased slightly at Vladivostok and Shanghai, and increased slightly from Foochow to Haiphong.

Depressions are shown over Indo-China and over N.E. China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.59 inch. Total since January 1st, 54.11 inches against an average of 25.18 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

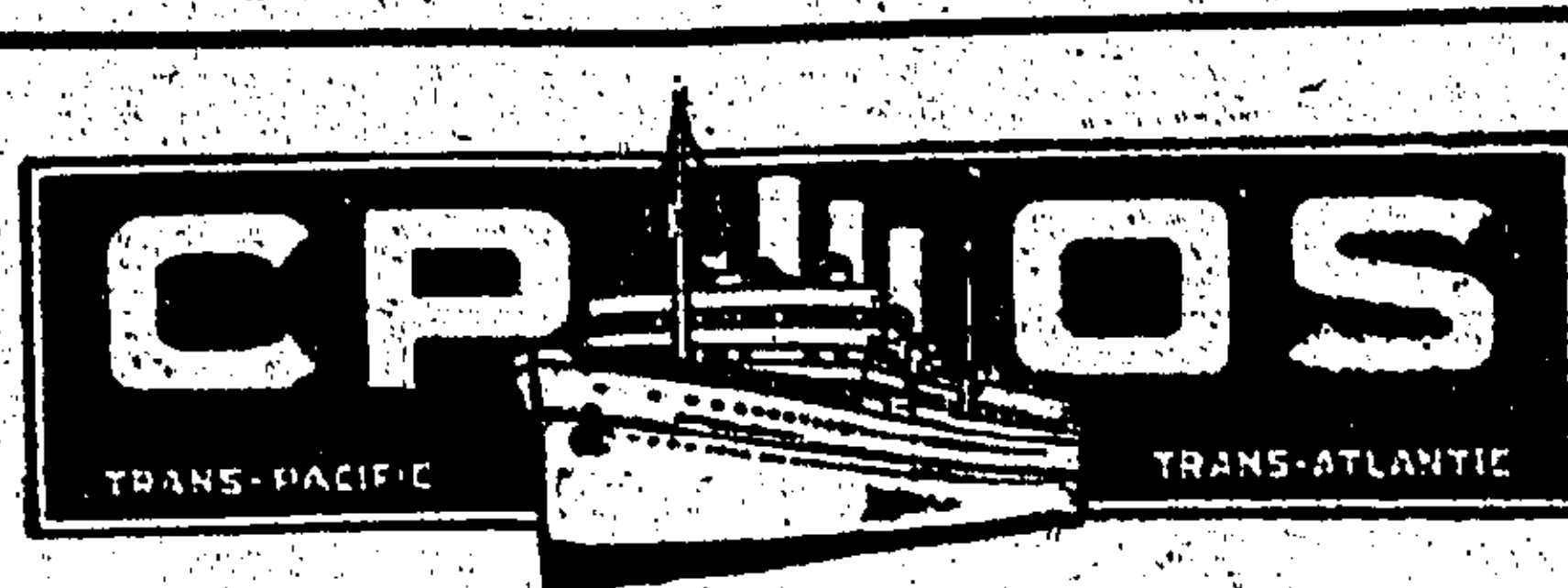
DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(S. or variable winds, light to moderate, fair to showery.
Fernosa Channel	This same as No. 1.
South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamook)	No. 1.
South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan)	No. 1.

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

Water Levels in English Feet at 10 A.M.

Place of Observation	Highest W.L. ever recorded	Lowest W.L. ever recorded	W.L. June 23, 1921	W.L. June 24, 1921
Wuchow W. River	+79.50	-2.42	42.50	—
Kongmoon W. River	+14.70	-0.80	8.90	8.90
Linkow W. River	+57.00	—	44.00	44.50
Samshui N. River	+27.25	-5.00	15.90	16.50
Shakung E. River	+15.15	-0.98	7.41	7.81

* 41.10 feet on the 20th of June.
 G. W. OLTZOWSKI, Engineer-in-Chief.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	Atlantic Steamer	From Canada	Due Liverpool
E. Russia	June 23	July 11	E. France	July 19	July 28
E. Japan	July 13	Aug. 3	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Asia	July 21	Aug. 8	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 19	Sept. 19
Montenag	Aug. 23	Sept. 10	Melita	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	E. France	Nov. 15	Nov. 22

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.
 Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.

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AMERICAN STEAMERS

"GOLDEN STATE" ... sailing Aug. 10th, 1921.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

For CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON.

"LAKE GILFEN" ... sailing at Noon THURSDAY, 30th June.

For HAIPHONG

S.S. "CADDOPPEAK" ... FRIDAY Noon, 24th June.

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

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HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

s.s. "NANKING" s.s. "NILE" s.s. "CHINA"

June 25th July 15th Aug 8th

HONGKONG to MANILA

s.s. "NANKING" s.s. "NILE" s.s. "CHINA"

Aug. 30th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

s.s. "NANKING" s.s. "NILE" s.s. "CHINA"

June 28th, at 3 p.m. July 22nd

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

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TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.

No. 1834 No. 2161.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
KOREA MARU	21,000	July 1st
SHINYO MARU	22,000	July 15th
PERSEA MARU	20,000	July 30th, at 10.30 A.M.
TAIYO MARU	23,000	Aug. 15th
SIBERIA MARU	25,000	Aug. 27th

* Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDY, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
CHORO MARU	18,500	July 1st
GINYO MARU	18,500	Aug. 15th

* Cargo only

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building.

Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. R. GRIFFITH, LTD.

[34]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISALAK	JAVA	4th port	22nd June	JAPAN
CHILDAR	JAVA	in port	27th June	JAVA
TJIBODAS	CHINA PORTS	4th July	8th July	BELOWAN-DELI/JAVA
TJISALAK	SHANGHAI/JAPAN	15th July	19th July	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.
 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
 For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building First Floor

Telephone No. 1874.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).

Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI HONGKONG AND

MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG

AND BREMEN

Sailings subject to alterations.

Steamers	Loading	For	Sailing on or about
"ALOHIBA"	June	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	24th June
"BREILLE"	July	ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	20th July
"RADJA"	Aug.	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	15th Aug.
"TJIMANOR"	Sept.	ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	16th Sept.
"ALDERAMIN"	Oct.	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	15th Oct.

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

General Agents.

Tel. No. 1874

York Building.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To MANILA

"West Henshaw" 8th July

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via HONOLULU)

"West Isip" 7th July

To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA)

"West Isip" 20th Aug.

* Also cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

"OCEAN MONARCH" ... via Suez ... 10th July.
Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

"CITY OF BRISBANE" ... 10th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
or to Messrs. & Co., Canton.
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"DEUCALION" ... via Suez Canal ... 3rd July.
"CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th July

* Calls at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON.
REISS & CO., CANTON.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
WUHAN, CHEONG & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 25th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 26th June, 4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"KAN CHOW"	On 28th June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SINKIANG"	On 28th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 30th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 2nd July, 4 P.M.
HOIHOW, FAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 3rd July, 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SZECHUEN"	On 5th July, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone 88.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAILOONG" ... Capt. W. Cooper ... FRIDAY, June 24th, at 12 Noon.
"HAIKONG" ... Capt. W. O. Pannore ... TUESDAY, June 28th, at 12 Noon.
"HAIHING" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... FRIDAY, July 1st, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DELTA"	5,000	25th June 7 A.M.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,400	9th July	Singapore, Colombo, & Bombay
"SYRIA"	7,000	23rd July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANILA"	7,900	19th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,000	2nd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA" | 8,949 | 24th June, 2.30 P.M. | Calcutta via S'pore, P'ang & R'goon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,500	29th June, Noon	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"LAHORE"	—	25th June, 10 A.M.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"BURYALUS"	3,700	25th June, Noon.	Singapore & Amoy.
"DILWARA"	5,400	27th June, 10 A.M.	Shanghai only.
"SYRIA"	7,000	28th June.	Shanghai & Japan.
"KALYAN"	9,000	5th July.	Shanghai & Japan.
"KANOWNA"	7,000	8th July.	Japan direct.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED-ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard & Dorell, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct

service via Singapore and Port Said.

"SIAM MARU" ... Tuesday, 28th June

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE

"TACOMA MARU" ... Friday, 5th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KASADO MARU" ... Wednesday, 28th June.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service

"BUSHO MARU" ... Friday, 1st July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service, taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at

intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in con-

nection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Saturday, 9th July.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Wednesday, 20th July.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco,

Panama and Cuban Ports.

NEW ORLEANS LINE, via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Yokohama & Kobe

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Sunday, 28th June

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommoda-

tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.

wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KALO MARU" ... Sunday, 27th June.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY ... Thursday, 30th June

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YABUDA, Manager, No. 1 Queen's Building, 80

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia | Lv. Hongkong for Australia

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

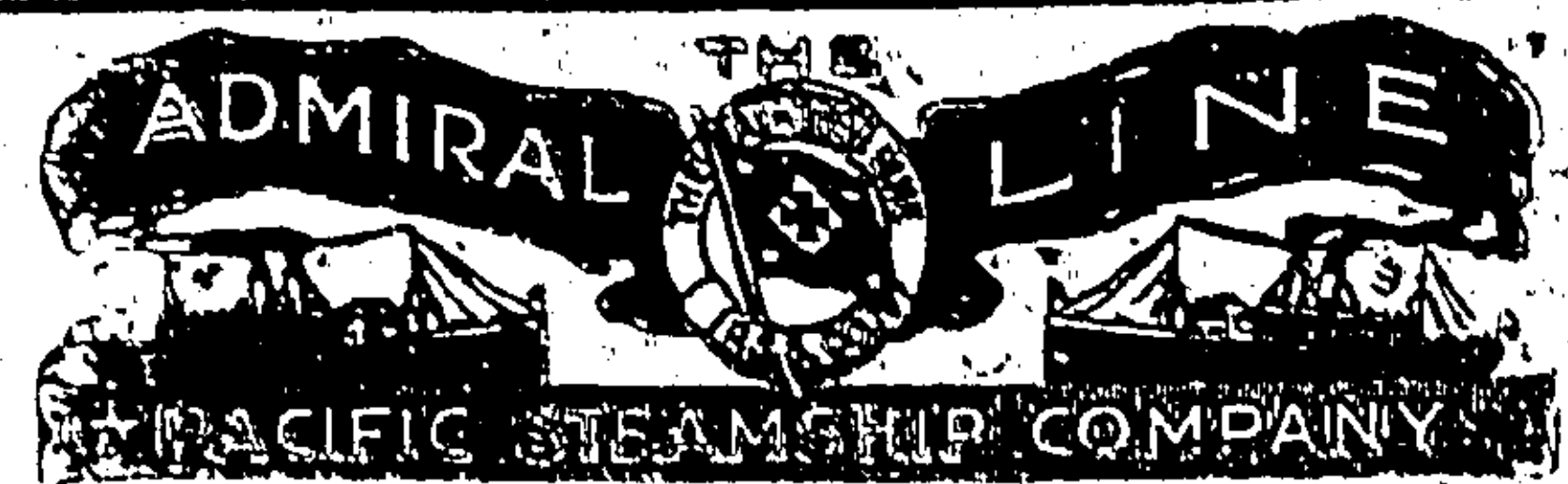
This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply

of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light

throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried.

Reduced Fares: Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. 89



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports)

S.S.	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"	July 20th	Sept. 2nd.
"SILVER STATE"	Aug. 12th	Sept. 2nd.
"CROSSKEYS"	Aug. 15th	Sept. 2nd.
"KEYSTONE STATE"	Sept. 2nd	Sept. 22nd
"WENATCHEE"	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 12nd

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama).

S.S. "COAXET" ... July 22nd

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. (71)

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT

S.S. "CADARETTA" ... Sailing July 5th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON-SINGAPORE-JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Aug. 3rd.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions,
Telephone 2477 & 2478.PASSENGER OFFICE,
QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

(432)

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "BELLFLOWER" ... to NEW YORK ... July 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones

AGENTS

5th Floor

2477 & 2478.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

(178)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATE

SHANGHAI ... "PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ... On or about 16th July.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUL, SUEZ

"PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ... During 1st part of Aug.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

B. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent, Queen's Building

Telephone 740

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA" June 30th

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

Y&A CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents,
113, Connaught Road, Central

Tel. 3307.

